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October 1, 1964 - Thursday

For lunch today we had Grace and Neil Phillips of Washington, Aurora and Billy Hitchcock, Mollie Buccleuch, and Harry Schwartz. Harry is now working in the Defense Department, assigned there by State. I thought some time ago of trying to get him sent here; that proved to be impracticable. He told me his assignment was in Teheran both interesting and pleasant. Maria and he have bought a house in Virginia, and would like to stay in Washington for several years because of the children's education. The Phillips have been industriously looking at British gardens, in connection with their own large nursery operation near Upperville, Va.

I went at 3:15 to a meeting of the Kennedy Memorial Committee, at the Bank of England. Mr. Jellicoe, the landscape architect, had a model of the lay-out proposed for Runnymede. It was accepted by the Trustees. There was much business to be done, including the selection of an inscription on the plinth, to be taken from the late President's first inaugural speech. David Harlech was unanimously elected Chairman of the Committee. This is the best possible choice, since he will be thoroughly acceptable, not only to the Trustees, but to the Kennedy family. He is expected to give up his post in Washington within several months of our election. We came to grips with the difficult question of how scholars should be selected; also with that of the investment of funds. It was decided to refer these matters to a sub-committee. Rowlie Cromer, acting as Chairman, steered the proceedings effectively. I am much impressed by the seemingly casual and informal way in which business is conducted in the United Kingdom. It results, however, I believe, in more effective and quicker resolutions being arrived at than is the case at home; primarily, this is due to the British being less verbose than ourselves.

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After spending two hours at the bank, I returned to the office too late to satisfy my appointment with Don Howard, Vice President of the First National City Bank of New York, and Edward Prentice of that institution and consultant to the State Department.

At 5:30 I met General P. D. Adams, who is here on a rather secret mission. He is visiting the U. S. element of the U.S.-U.K. Planning Group, especially with respect to Middle East affairs. He is also dealing with the top U.K. military personnel on the joint exercise "Desert Strike".

We dined tonight with Flora and Sydney Gruson at 6 Wellesley House. Arthur and Imogen Sulzberger were there. Arthur has had two or more strokes, and must support himself on steel canes. He also has a bad heart, but mentally is thoroughly clear. He told me he was fully satisfied with his decision to make his son Arthur Sulzberger, Jr., Publisher of the New York Times, to replace his talented son-in-law, Dreyfus, who died last year. The other guests were Sir William Haley and his wife, and a lady from Cincinnati who is travelling with the Sulzbergers. William Haley thinks the election is going to be close; this reflects the changed sentiment amongst newspaper men in London during the last month. Betting odds have again changed, so that Labour has been reduced to 5 to 4. One property man is supposed to have wagered £ 50,000 this week at 11 to 8, and 5 to 4, on Labour. Sydney Gruson believes Wilson will win with a small majority in the House of Commons.

October 2, 1964 - Friday

Steven Schlesinger, son of Marian and Arthur Schlesinger, arrived yesterday to spend several days with us. He has entered Peterhouse College, where he will remain one or two years. Jack McCloy arrived last night to stay a day or two with us.

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I was under instructions from the State Department to call on the Vietnamese Ambassador, Mr. Vu-Van-Mau, to try to persuade him to return, as General Kanh and our people wish, to Vietnam, where he will probably be invited to join the Government. I found my task an easy one; he will leave next Monday for Saigon. He expressed considerable optimism over the prospects for political stability in his country, due to the creation of a National Council, and the work now under way to draw up a constitution.

I lunched at the Dorchester as guest of honor of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States. The President, Mr. W. P. Gullander, presided. The lunch was attended by several hundred British and Americans. I sat next to Harold Watkinson, always a pleasant companion. He is to speak next week in various constituencies, and said he would call me next weekend to give his estimate of the political situation. He believes the Tories now have a real chance of winning. I spoke about as follows:

Natt Bartlett, Vice President and Managing Director of the Humes Foundation of New York, had asked me to see Ceseli Dillingham, who has just graduated from Smith College. She is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Dillingham of Honolulu, and a granddaughter of Walter Dillingham, who died this year at the age of 88. Walter was not only one of the most attractive men in the United States, but for many years [redacted] the most notable citizen in the Islands. With Miss Dillingham was Lynne Williams, 22 years old, who is taking courses at the London School of Econo nics. She [redacted] wrote her college thesis on the future of capital investment financing in Great Britain and Europe. She seemed to me to have a precocious knowledge of her subject. Both these attractive girls presently expect to become teachers.

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS
October 2, 1964

American foreign policy underwent a revolution after the last war. Prior to the First World War, sheltered by the overwhelming power of the British fleet, we had been able to develop the resources of our own Continent for a hundred years, without being subject to the onerous burdens of a large military establishment.

With the exception of the Monroe Doctrine, and the more amorphous declaration of the Open Door for China, in connection with which we never matched our pronouncements with military potential, the United States Government was usually silent on complicated international questions.

The alliances with foreign powers that we had contracted during the First World War were discontinued as soon as the emergency was over.

In 1945, it was apparent that the United States would be involved in any future European conflict. Consequently, for the first time in our history we made serious peacetime international commitments.

The shattered economies of the Western European nations were barely capable of resuscitation; necessary invigoration was only available from America. If external assistance were not forthcoming, the crescent strength of communism, exercised through indigenous groups, was likely to take possession of the political apparatus of every nation on the European continent, commencing with Italy and France.

It does not now seem remarkable that the distant United States responded to this threat. Yet until 1945, a peace-time connection between our own concerns and those of the outside world had been considered compromising of our national welfare.

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Thereafter, we embarked on a dynamic course, primarily directed to the salvation of Western Europe from Communist subversion. This culminated, in the face of the predatory actions of International Communism, in the establishment, in 1949, of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Intermediate remedies had been applied, of which the Marshall Plan was the most important.

The dream of a better ordered world seized upon the imagination of our people in a fashion signalized alike by generosity of thought and extreme naivete.

At this juncture, there was interposed a pragmatic and novel philosophy, of wh[illegible] the foremost spokesman was a Frenchman, Jean Monnet. Europe had long been a cockpit where France and Germany were ranged against each other, to the detriment of their own and their neighbors' welfare. Drawn into two wars, because of these remote rivalries, we were eager to support any arrangement that might spare us another such involvement.

It would be idle to recapitulate the tale of what occurred. Obviously, if the war-making capacity of France and Germany could be brought, with that of several others, under unified control, the capacity and temptation to make war would be diminished. This was the basis of the Coal and Steel Community.

As European innovators, flushed by the success of their first ~~successful~~ experiment, became bolder, they envisaged a common military effort. It failed when the French Parliament rejected the ratification of the European Defense Community Treaty.

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Undismayed, the adventuresome European political philosophers brought to fruition the Common Market. It was intended as a way-station on the road to European political unity. Its commercial success was great.

Western Europe, step by step, had partially united to an extent heretofore unknown in its history.

President Kennedy, in a now famous Independence Day address, suggested the Grand Design of Interdependence between the Old World and the New. It would be accomplished by an even closer cohesion of Atlantic military power, by trade practices and agreements calculated to share equitably the fruits of ever increasing material prosperity, by the coordination of political policies to as great an extent as sovereign nations were willing to allow.

Much has happened since that time. Great Britain's application to join the Common Market was denied. France is on the verge of developing an independent nuclear deterrent. The schism between Communist China and the Soviet Union has deepened. Additional countries have gained their independence. Aggressions have been perpetrated. Minor wars are flourishing.

During these crucial occurrences, the foreign policies of the United States and of Great Britain have been, on the whole, harmonious. Long Ago, we agreed to disagree on the recognition of Communist China, ~~and its admission into the United Nations.~~ On long term credits to bloc countries, and on trade with Cuba, our views have diverged. But wherever potential

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violence has vitally threatened the military security of either of our peoples, we have been united.

I will not elaborate with almost innumerable examples of our cooperation, and mutual understanding.

Both of our countries are about to hold general elections. In contrast to what, so unhappily has taken place in many other parts of the world, their outcome will result in each of them, the continuation of stable democratic institutions, ~~regardless of what parties succeed~~

In spite of frustrations, of aborted expectations, our Atlantic Community has made great progress since 1945, the time of the revolution in American Foreign Policy.

We must persevere in furthering the Grand Design. Fortitude and patience can bring it to fruition. In looking back over the last two decades, our disappointments have been minor compared with our successes. Never, I dare say, in the history of humanity, have so many constructive accomplishments been achieved in so limited a period. Instead of bewailing our shortcomings, I believe we are fully justified in asserting that Western Civilization should be proud of its glorious record in the past, and its promise for the future.

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Bob Anderson brought in a Soybean Evaluation Team, the purpose of which is to stimulate still further sales of soybeans and soybean products in the United Kingdom. Its four members appeared [redacted] to compose one of the strongest groups engaged in furthering American agricultural exports that I have [redacted] met. They were: Kenneth W. Hinks, Retired Senior Vice President, J. Walter Thompson and Company, and formerly Director of the Advertising Council; Earl J. Brubaker, Manager, Soy and Feed Supplement Division of the Borden Company; Donald Hobart, formerly Senior Vice President and Director of Research, Curtis Publishing Co., who also has been a lecturer at the University of Pennsylvania, and is past President of the American Marketing Association; Joe L. Jessup, Director of Jessup & Co., a Management Consultant firm in Washington, and also a Professor of Business Administration at George Washington University.

E went off with Jack McCloy tonight to the theater, to see "The Right Honorable Gentleman."

October 3, 1964 - Saturday

I had a haircut, then went this morning to the office. The weather continues to be unparalleled for this season of the year. We have not been incommoded by heavy rain for a couple of months; this is bad for the farmers, and particularly for horse racing, since the ground is so hard. and Stevie Schlesinger Findley and Martha Burns, / Allen and Clover Dulles, their daughter Clover Jebson, lunched with us.

To the great satisfaction of Findley [redacted] and myself, the designation of Elim O'Shaughnessy to be Charge d'Affaires at Budapest seems now [redacted] on the rails. Bill Tyler, who has assiduously fostered this appointment, called me on the telephone earlier this week to tell me about it. Mary O'Shaughnessy came to tea with us last night; both she and Elim are [redacted] gratified over the assignment.

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October 4, 1964 - Sunday

The new puppy, a black and white Cocker, five months old son of Tom Thumb, was delivered last night. He seems a wonderful little fellow; according to his former owner, he is a paragon. We have decided to name him after Bungay, the favorite Spaniel of the Sir John Harrington who invented a flush toilet for Queen Elizabeth I.

E and I straightened out what seemed an interminable list of future engagements before putting in hours of pleasant reading and conversation.

October 5, 1964 - Monday

I started the morning with Dr. Gottfried. He found my blood pressure to be 120/80--this appeared to please him even more than it did me, which was kind of him.

The new Tunisian Ambassador, highly recommended by our Foreign Service Officers who knew him, M'hamed Essaafi, called on me. He was assigned to Great Britain from the Tunisian Foreign Office, where he was Director of American Affairs. He is 34 years old. He seemed better informed about my favorite Bardo Museum than any of his predecessors.

Bob Anderson brought Mrs. Dorothy Jacobsen, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, to see me. She opened a new agricultural display this morning at the Trade Center on St. James's Street.

On my way from the doctor's office, I stopped, at the request of Pauline de Rothschild, to look at a Louis XVI lantern in A. Cook's, on St. Christopher Place. I thought it rare, but his price inordinate, though that was none of my business. Philippe's nephew Thierry, in Paris, is thinking of buying it. One of the owners took me through the establishment, which I had not visited for a year. They have a marvelous stock of the finest things, in fact; for quality, I admire their taste more than that of any other London dealers.

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I lunched with Cecil King at the Daily Mirror Building. He thinks Labour will win by a narrow majority. He said that his new paper, The Sun, was not doing as badly as [redacted] expected, so that its losses to date are only one-fifth of those anticipated. I asked him whether it was expensive to close out a losing paper. He said it was tremendously costly, since the Labor Unions representing employees of his other publications would force the payment of large compensation. The circulation of The Daily Mirror continues to increase at a greater rate than that of any other newspaper in Great Britain. King thinks Alec Home has failed to catch on in his television appearances.

Alvin Martin, Chairman of the American School, and Steve Eckhart, its Headmaster, came to see me this afternoon, with Francis Mason. They have an ambitious scheme for expansion beyond their present figure of about 365 pupils. They also have in mind the acquisition of buildings on a long lease or in fee, for the future. To date, in almost fifteen years of operation, the school has relied entirely upon its tuition fees for its functioning. They wish eventually to enlarge its membership to almost 1,000; for this purpose they will try to raise funds from American corporations in the United Kingdom, and from individuals, corporations, and Foundations at home. Their present quarters are temporarily in a building across Regents Park from Winfield House. I expect to visit them shortly.

Joe Fromm, of U. S. News and World Report, came to see He thinks the British election will be close, but his present assessment is slightly in favor of the Tories.

The Andre Vissons came to the office at 6:30, with E. They are spending two days in London. E and I went off to the Shaftsbury Theater, where we arrived at 7:30 to see the Alvin Ailey American dance performance.

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Frank Wisner called on me late this afternoon. He expects to be in England for two weeks, before going off on a partridge shooting trip in Spain.

The Alvin Ailey American dance theater performance was extraordinarily interesting. There was an enthusiastic audience to welcome the jazz, spirituals and blues, and superb interpretative dancing. I thought the mechanics of the music needed improvement. The amazing Brother John Sellers was almost an orchestra in himself, as he sung lustily away, batting a tambourine and inspiring electric guitars.

After the show, we went back stage with the Francis Masons to shake hands with the cast of twelve. Michael Dorfman, the producer--and a vigorous one he is--was there. Shortly afterwards, a troop of Russian folk artists came in with the Soviet Cultural Attache to congratulate our American performers. The gathering was genial, with interchange of short good will speeches. I was much struck by Alvin Ailey, who has done so much to popularize and demonstrate the cultural heritage of the American Negro. He is magnificent in appearance, and could serve as a perfect model for a sculptor. His manners are attractive in every respect, and we all thought him a true star. I have invited this company, as well as another coloured troupe under Mr. Dorfman's guidance, to come and visit us at their convenience in the Embassy.

October 6, 1964 - Tuesday

I went this morning to Clive House on Petty France Street to sign, on behalf of the United States Government, the South Pacific Commission Agreement. The other signataries were the Ambassadors of France, the High Commissioner of New Zealand, and the Foreign Minister of Great Britain. This document is concerned with the accession of the Independent State of Western Samoa and the possible

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accession of other States to the Agreement establishing the South Pacific Commission, opened for signature at Canberra on 6th February 1947.

Back at the office, I presented a United States flag to Father Derrick for use in Grosvenor Chapel. This chapel served during the war as a place of worship and meditation for many of the Americans living and working in the Grosvenor Square area. Some one [redacted] recently filched their wartime flag, so this will serve as a replacement.

I tried on at Tautz a suit made of tweed I [redacted] bought this summer in Scotland at Beauly.

Lunched at the Turf Club, where I [redacted] conversed [redacted] with Peter Carrington and Sammy Hood. Afterwards, I went to our current agricultural exhibition at the Trade Center on St. James's Street. A great variety of American products was displayed by [redacted] British companies handling their sale and distribution.

Philip S. Fogg, of the Consolidated Electrodynamics Corporation of Pasadena, a subsidiary of Bell & Howell, came to see me. He is also Vice Chairman of Bell & Howell. As President of the Pasadena Tournament of Roses, he sought my advice about a possible British Grand Marshal for their 1966 Parade. In the past they have had such representatives as President Eisenhower, Paul Hoffman, and other distinguished American figures. They now are thinking of inviting Lord Mountbatten to be their guest in 1966. I told him I thought well of this idea, but had no inkling as to whether Mountbatten might accept. It was left that he would be approached through Pete Hamilton, who now lives in Santa Barbara.

George Newman brought in his new assistant, Mr. Hennes, to meet me.

I spent an hour with Rowland Evans this evening. He has been out studying the British election campaign. He told me he believed the newspaper stories were

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correct about President Johnson, if reelected--which seems almost certain--coming to Europe before Christmas, with the especial intention of stimulating interest in the MLF. He does not think the President will make many changes, at least for some months, in his present Cabinet, or in relation to other important Executive Branch appointments.

E went to Paris this morning, to join Bunny Mellon there.

I went tonight to the Old Vic Theater with Diana Phipps to see Laurence Olivier in "Othello". It was a shattering performance, in that the tension on the stage was so thoroughly communicated to the audience. There has been much difference of opinion amongst critics regarding Olivier's interpretation of the role. Personally, I thought it superb. Afterwards, we had supper at the Cafe Royal.

October 7, 1964 - Wednesday

We had a meeting this morning of the Country Team. I find these conversations increasingly useful. The attendants were Admiral Griffin, General Hardy, Archie Roosevelt, Elim O'Shaughnessy, and George Newman. I gave them a summary of the political-military situation in Malaysia, Iraq and Cyprus. I then talked about the British elections, Cold War, military activities, and the Presidential visit. We went over the proposed liquidation of MAAG-UK. Admiral Griffin was informative on the subject of his recent trip, in the course of which he visited Athens and Ankara. He saw many officials, but was particularly impressed by Inonu in Turkey, and by our Ambassadors Hare and Labouisse.

Kermit Lansner of NEWSWEEK visited me, following up a letter I [redacted] received from Kay Graham. He [redacted] recently spent eight days in the Soviet Union. I lunched with Diana Cooper at 10 Warwick Avenue. Bob Boothby, Jill Osborne, Cyril Connally and his wife, and John Julius Norwich were the other guests.

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Boothby talked about his suit against the Daily Mirror, in the course of which he obtained £40,000 as a settlement. Also, he described the twin brothers Cray, who are said to be the greatest racketeers in London, with all sorts of enterprises from which they derive large revenues. Their headquarters are in the East End, but they have houses, apartments, and real estate elsewhere. They sound like counterparts of Al Capone, though much less brutal, and with a horror of the drug traffic.

Jill Osborne, so often spoken of as a possible wife for Ted Heath, said she liked him immensely, but he has never proposed marriage to her, and if he had, she would have refused him. She thinks he is far too absorbed in politics and music to make a satisfactory husband. Every one there had known General de Gaulle. We discussed his foibles, but at the same time agreed upon the integrity of his character, personality and intellect.

I returned to the Embassy in time for the Orientation Course in the auditorium, in the course of which I addressed the assemblage for 20 minutes.

Professor Pollock, of the University of Michigan, came to see me this afternoon. With two colleagues, he has arrived here to observe the General Election.

I went to the farewell party of the Greek Ambassador and Madame Melas, at 51 Upper Brook Street this evening. I think they have been good representatives of their country here, but have never recovered from a certain domestic animus against them growing out of the assault on the Queen Mother outside of Claridges by a Greek Communist sympathizer a year or so ago.

I dined tonight with Louis Franck and his wife at 90 Eaton Square.

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John Loudon, Lady Hambro (Charles's widow), and half a dozen other congenial people were at the Francks' dinner. The food and wine were perfection. We started with caviar, then had ortolans (a delicacy I had not tasted for years) followed by a crescendo of appetizing courses, including a chocolate souffle. The wines were Corton Charlemagne 1959 and Chateau Lafite 1945. The talk ranged far and wide, and I did not get home until 12:30.

To my great pleasure Ronnie Tree arrived this afternoon from Baden Baden to stay with us, so I had a chance to talk to him before I left for the Greek Embassy.

October 8, 1964 - Thursday

After stabbing vitamins into my flank, Dr. Gottfried and I settle down each time I see him to a discussion of developments in the medical field. He has many diverting theories, founded on his omnivorous reading, research and correspondence. For example, he believes that some cases of heart flutter result from incipient appendicitis. The deterioration of blood vessels, formation of stones, some of them with razor edges, and physiological topics of many sorts, are amongst the subjects upon which he discourses with learning and humor.

At the office this morning I saw James Allen, Chairman of Booz, Allen and Hamilton, of New York, with Ralph Smiley, President of the International branch of that company.

Billy Hitchcock came to see me at noon. As a salesman for Lehman Bros., his enthusiasm is quite contagious--I hope his judgment is equally good.

I lunched at the Cafe Royal with Stash Radziwill. His last trip to Poland was a tremendous success. He recounted to me instances of the frank talks he had had with high officials of the Government. His remarkable father, aged 84, has fully recovered from his illness of last winter, and is treated with deference and

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affection in Warsaw. Stash also told me in confidence of a [redacted] remarkable negotiation which he has conducted during the course of this year with Salazar in Portugal. He is presently engaged in a large building operation to establish a new village near Paris, designed to house people presently residing in the Marais who will be dispossessed when Andre Malraux's plans for the restoration there of the Marais come to fruition. Radziwill and his associates are acquiring houses in the Marais, [redacted] with a view to their later development for residential purposes. I always considered that if it could be properly restored, it would be the best portion of Paris in which to dwell.

Dr. Armand Hammer and his wife came to see me. They are leaving tomorrow for Saudi Arabia, where through his Occidental Petroleum Corporation he expects to build a fertilizer plant. The growth of Occidental over a period of five years has been extraordinary, being reflected in a rise of 1,000% in the value of the stock on the New York Exchange.

Alfred E. Davidson, with a letter from Tommy Lamont, called on me. He is one of the participants in the Channel company. To his surprise, the present inclination of the British Government seems to be against the private financing of this enterprise, whereas in France it is the contrary. Preliminary work is going ahead, but he does not think the tunnel will be activated in less than five or six years.

Anne Fleming came to dine with us tonight.

One of the newspapers today had an amusing article about a woman, Dr. Pinney, who took a vow never to speak on Wednesdays until Britain formally renounced nuclear weapons. She kept a six foot yellow and black python, called Thag, for a friend. Thag escaped from his cage yesterday, and is now at large. Dr. Pinney has advertised "he is in need of his fortnightly meal--six dead rats. If somebody has him, I hope they will feed him."

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October 9, 1964 - Friday

Mr. Vicker, of the Wall Street Journal, their resident correspondent, spent an hour with me this morning. He is writing an article for his paper about the operations of this Embassy.

Lunched at the Turf Club. This afternoon, Mr. Hargrove Bowles, Chairman of the Board of the North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development, one of the State's most prominent citizens, was photographed with me while presenting us with a North Carolina flag. Next Monday is North Carolina Day, so we will show the flag in the lobby on that occasion. Governor Terry Sanford of North Carolina wrote me about this matter.

I went over with Findley Burns and Harry McKee the delicate affair of allocating our allowances for entertainment for the rest of the fiscal year. The problem is rendered doubly distasteful, since the allowances, in my opinion, are only about a half of what they should be.

Frank Wisner came to see me.

We had a dinner at the house tonight for:

Lady Pamela Berry
Mr. and Mrs. Rowland Evans (Columnist)
Mr. and Mrs. David Butler (Poll Expert)
Mr. Ed Morgan (ABC)
Mr. Robert Manning (Editor, Atlantic Monthly)
Mr. Ronald Tree (British, former MP)

October 10 and 11, 1964 - Saturday and Sunday

Nothing requiring action in telegrams this weekend. Our connections with the Government, except at lower levels, have been largely suspended for some time, since the political heads of Departments are busily campaigning. The polls, after indicating considerable gains for the Conservative Party, have now

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turned against it in favor of Labour. The London Stock Market, after recently reaching a historic high, was battered badly toward the end of the week. The value of listed steel shares dropped over 20 million pounds in one day. Everyone, however, seems still to assume that the election will be close.

We spent a quiet weekend at home, with the three adorable Spaniel puppies the chief center of attention.

October 12, 1964 - Monday

I was greeted this morning with an article in The Daily Telegraph reading as follows:

> "US Ambassador 'Forecasts a Labour Win'
>
> In a despatch from London yesterday the New York Times said that a Labour victory on Thursday 'should not take the Johnson administration by surprise.'
>
> It added that the United States Embassy in London had started reporting to Washington many months ago that a change of government in Britain was likely.
>
> 'Ambassador David K. E. Bruce is not believed to have changed this view even when the opinion polls showed a strong Tory come-back during the summer and first placed the Conservatives in the lead at the end of September,' the despatch said."

This was inspired by a despatch from Sydney Gruson on the political scene in Great Britain. These paragraphs were taken from it for publication here. Since we have had a good many inquiries on the subject, our USIS people intend to use the following statement in connection with it:

> "Ambassador Bruce has at no time made personal reports or predictions to Washington on the outcome of the British elections. The political staff of the Embassy, as a matter of routine reporting, keeps Washington informed of current election trends as reflected in newspapers, polls and interviews with individuals of all parties. Its members are engaged in objective not speculative reporting."

It is aggravating and irresponsible for Gruson to have mixed our Embassy, even in such a minor fashion, in this campaign. I have sedulously avoided making

comments as to what my opinion is on next Thursday's outcome. Also I have cautioned our political people to be particularly careful in discussing the matter.

I talked to Ted Lampson and Al Irving this morning, since they are the principal officers engaged in following election trends. They believe it will be a close run affair, and are not inclined yet to commit themselves to a prediction. This, however, they will do on Wednesday, when I shall have an opportunity to review it.

Harold Watkinson called me this morning to give me a summary of his observations during his electoral tour last week. He thought, as now seen, the election would be a toss-up.

Phil Reed came to see me. He is here for a few days. His British friends in the business world are undecided as to how the votes will go, but are afraid that the selection of Wilson will cause heavy pressures against the pound.

We had a lunch at the Embassy today for

General and Mrs. Edward P. Curtis
Mr. and Mrs. William Channing (President, American Chamber of Commerce)
Mr. and Mrs. Bruemmer (TWA)

Thomas Waring, the Editor of the News and Courier of Charleston, South Carolina, came to see me. Like his father, he is a gifted man; his paper is excellent as regards news, but unfortunately he is an ardent segregationalist.

Ed Morgan of ABC called on me, as afterwards did Buck Crawford, of James H. Oliphant and Company.

We dined tonight at the Spanish Embassy. It is an annual custom of the Spanish Ambassador to ask the heads of the Latin American Diplomatic Missions on this evening, and he and his wife have always included the [redacted] Portugues [redacted] and ourselves.

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I had the good luck to sit between two delightful women, Sra. Santa Cruz (Chile) and Sra. Chittenden, the Ambassador from Costa Rica. It was a spirited dinner, followed with excellent speeches by the Spanish and Chilean Ambassadors, then by Harold Caccia, who [redacted] just returned from a shooting vacation in Austria. I went to bed at 2:00 a.m.

October 13, 1964 - Tuesday

Yesterday [redacted] was for me a vexatious day because of the Daily Telegraph article. A number of people spoke to me about it last night, saying I should issue some sort of statement repudiating it. This fortunately took place, for The Daily Telegraph this morning carried most of the statement I [redacted] prepared yesterday afternoon. I decided to write to the Prime Minister, and send a copy to Lord Blakenham, who is managing his campaign. Al Wells took my letter down to Oliver Wright, who said he would get it to the Prime Minister, who is campaigning steadily, some time in the next day or two. Oliver said the Prime Minister had already spoken to him about the matter, observing that he attached no importance to it, since he was himself so accustomed to irregular and fallacious newspaper reports.

Arthur Dean came to see me. He is leaving tomorrow for Northern Rhodesia, where he will represent the American Metals Company and Rhodesian Selection Trust in what undoubtedly will be a difficult parley with Kaunda. Arthur has had a vast experience in and out of government, and is still full of enterprise. He takes a decidedly pessimistic view [redacted] of our involvement in Vietnam. He thinks we must stick it out, but does not have any long range solution to propose for our problems there.

I lunched with Cy Sulzberger at the Cafe Royal. He is much opposed to the idea of President Johnson coming to Europe this year. He believes such a visit

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Personal

October 13, 1964

(Dear Prime Minister)

An article may have been, or may be, at some time, brought to your attention, published in yesterday's (12 October) Daily Telegraph, irrelevantly headlined "U. S. Ambassador 'Forecasts a Labour Win.'" It goes on to quote an excerpt from a London Special to the New York Times, dated October 10, reading:

> "In a despatch from London yesterday the New York Times said that a Labour victory on Thursday 'should not take the Johnson administration by surprise.'
>
> It added that the United States Embassy in London had started reporting to Washington many months ago that a change of Government in Britain was likely.
>
> 'Ambassador David K. E. Bruce is not believed to have changed this view even when the opinion polls showed a strong Tory come-back during the summer and first placed the Conservatives in the lead at the end of September,' the despatch said."

This morning, 13 October, the Daily Telegraph carried the following story:

> "U. S. Envoy 'Did Not Forecast an Election'
>
> The American Embassy in London said yesterday that Mr. David Bruce, the Ambassador, 'has at no time made personal reports or predictions to Washington on the outcome of the British Election.'
>
> A spokesman added: 'The political staff of the Embassy, as a matter of routine reporting, keeps Washington informed of current election trends as reflected in newspapers, polls and interviews with individuals of all parties.'
>
> The statement followed a New York Times despatch from London reported in The Daily Telegraph yesterday,

/which said

The Rt. Hon. Sir Alec Douglas-Home,

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The Prime Minister.

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which said that Mr. Bruce was believed not to have changed the view that there would be a change of Government, even when opinion polls had shown a strong Tory come-back."

The headlines of the October 12 article were misleading, the reporting inaccurate.

I do want to say to you personally that never since I have been Ambassador here have I been tempted to try to forecast the results of your elections. I would have regarded this as both improper and impertinent.

Very sincerely yours,

(David Bruce)

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would be premature, especially in the case of General de Gaulle. He does not consider that the President and General could reach [redacted] agreement on any important question. He does, however, favor a meeting between President Johnson and Khrushchev after adequate preparations for it have been made. Cy has obtained a visa for Cuba; he will go there in a couple of weeks to interview Castro, and to fish [redacted] with him.

I spent an hour with Harold Caccia at the Foreign Office this afternoon. We talked over the various questions that might arise between our two Governments during the rest of this year, and agreed to resume our conversation after the British election.

David Perth came to see me this evening. He has recently been in the United States. While there, he talked to Joseph Hirschorn, whom he knows well, about the possible gift by Hirschorn of his famous collection of modern paintings and sculpture to a museum (probably one to be constructed for it) in Great Britain. This is a confidential matter, which has not yet been decided. Hirschorn is coming here shortly, and David will arrange for me to meet him.

The collection is enormous, with more than a thousand paintings, and probably the best lot of modern bronzes in private possession. In the latter category, there are something like 60 works by Henry Moore.

Leon Cowles brought in Miss Kittredge and Mr. Firth, [redacted] new FSO's in the Consular Section. Mr. Eagleton was introduced to me by Elim. He is to succeed Herman Eilts. Eagleton, an Arabist, has an excellent standing in the Service. He told me he was a son-in-law of my old friend in Paris, Welles Bosworth, once a famous American architect. Welles is now 95 years old. He still lives in France, and goes to Paris almost every day.

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October 14, 1964 - Wednesday

In this pre-election atmosphere the Embassy is unusually quiet. There has been a partial strike on the Underground for the last 2-1/2 days that has incommoded tens of thousands of people. Consequently, the traffic is impossible, even more dense than usual.

Autumn has descended on us, the temperature this week ranging at its highest between 50 and 55 degrees.

I received a letter from Lord Blakenham this morning, in these terms:

> "Dear Ambassador
> How very courtesous of you to send me a copy of the letter you have written to the Prime Minister. I am most grateful to you. I am sorry that you, too, have your troubles with the Press. It can be quite maddening!."

Lunched at the Turf Club. At the Members' Table confidence in Tory success was unanimous amongst the British, as they ate cold lobster and quaffed French wines. I had a talk there with Guy Salisbury-Jones, formerly Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps. He has a vineyard in Southern England, with enough grapes to give him an output of about 2,000 bottles a year. He does not intend to gather the grapes until the end of this month, which in view of nightly frosts would seem to me a risky delay.

There is a slight swing back today in betting odds and polls to the Tories. We have been asked by Washington to report to them three times a day, preferably expressing a firm conviction about the victory of one party or the other. This I consider a silly instruction, since even those British up to their necks in assessing the situation are bewildered and divided.

I had a smallpox vaccination, which is required every three years for re-entry to the United States.

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Tonight we had a dinner for

Lady Diana Cooper
Mr. Cyrus Sulzberger, New York Times
Mr. Raimund & Lady Elizabeth von Hofmannsthal (TIME-LIFE)
Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Lasky (The Encounter)
Mrs. Harry Phipps
Mr. John Crosby (NY Herald Tribune)
Mr. Nicholas Nabokov (Author and Musical Critic)
Mr. Gore Vidal (Author and Playwright)
Mr. Ed Hughes (TIME-LIFE)
Miss Margaret Ducane
Mrs. Polk Guest
Mrs. James Smith

It was especially enjoyable, and the company stayed until midnight.

I have been trying to accumulate figures on the burden laid upon this Embassy by visitors. For the first half year the figures are as follows:

I also decided yesterday the allocation of representation and official residence allowances. The determination was:

October 15, 1964 - Thursday

Election day. Rain was forecast for London, but though it is cloudy and cold there has been no rain. Morning reports indicate a heavy turn-out of voters. I sent this telegram to the Department:

E and I lunched at the Cafe Royal. In the course of it, we disposed of pending invitations.

Bob Alcorn came to see me this afternoon, as did afterwards Ed Hughes of TIME-LIFE, and finally Cy Freidin of the New York Herald Tribune.

The Philippe de Rothschilds and the Finletters came over from Paris to stay with us. With Ronnie Tree, we all went tonight to dine with Michael and Pamela Berry at the Savoy. This is an annual occasion given by The Daily Telegraph.

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MEMORANDUM

October 9, 1964

TO: The Ambassador

FROM: Findley Burns, Jr.

SUBJECT: Your Request for Visitors Statistics

The following figures and costs are for the period January 1 through June 30, 1964. This six month period was chosen for study because accurate motor pool statistics are available only from January 1, 1964. During this period, 54 Congressional visitors (Congressmen, wives of Congressmen, staff aides and escorts) and 111 VIPs (Deputy Assistant Secretaries and equivalent or higher rank, including Ambassadors, Ministers, Governors of States, Mayors of large cities, and Federal Judges) visited the Embassy.

I. Period covered: January 1 through June 30, 1964.

II. Number of visitors: 54 Congressional and 111 VIPs--a total of 165 high ranking visitors.

III. Motor Pool costs for handling the above-mentioned 165 visitors:

a. Wages, including overtime	$1,351.85	
b. Car operating costs	2,783.51	
c. Garage support costs	1,209.31	
Total Motor Pool Costs		$5,344.67

IV. Embassy Visitors Bureau (A/VIB) Costs 6,319.70

V. Cost of Control Officers' Time 8,123.93

VI. Total estimated cost to the Embassy of above-mentioned 165 Visitors January 1 through June 30, 1964 $19,787.3

VII. Cost to Embassy per high ranking visitor $119.9

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VIII. No cost figure has been included for entertainment, since it is impossible to calculate accurately the amount involved. Embassy officers may not claim reimbursement for entertainment of U.S. Government officials unless foreigners are present. Since the entertainment of the 105 Congressional and VIP visitors was almost always only among Americans, records were seldom kept of the expenses involved.

If a Congressman travels abroad on official business, he carries an official passport. If he goes abroad on a personal holiday, a Congressman carries an ordinary passport. However, since most Congressmen travel outside the United States on official business or a combined official/pleasure trip, most Congressmen carry official passports.

Congressmen are afforded duty free entry of baggage and effects to the United States by law, with the exception of alcoholic beverages, if the Congressional trip was for official business. Congressmen are not exempt by law from duty and internal tax on alcoholic beverages, and are allotted the normal tourist exemption of one gallon.

A/VIS:E. Kreuscr:mw

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MEMORANDUM

October 9, 1964

TO: ADMIN - Mr. Burns

FROM: A/VIS - Edward Kreuser

SUBJECT: Ambassador's Memorandum of July 7, 1964, Requesting Visitors Statistics

I thought you might be interested in a description of the method used in computing the figures given to the Ambassador on the cost of meeting and looking after Congressmen and VIPs. The period January 1 through June 30, 1964, was used because the garage daily trip sheets are available only from January 1, and these sheets are the only accurate basis for garage statistics.

Some figures and costs in this memorandum are necessarily an understatement. It is almost impossible to estimate how many officers were involved on any given VIP visit, especially in the Political Section, so I have limited officer hours to that of the control officer, with several obvious exceptions. I have not been able to count every local trip made by a VIP because often the Embassy car is booked under the name of the control officer, with no mention of the VIP.

I. Number of Congressional and VIP Visitors January 1 through June 30,196

	Congressional	VIPS
January	16	14
February	2	30
March	7	14
April	4	13
May	11	25
June	14	15
Total	54	111

II. Motor Pool Costs

A. Chauffeur Wages Paid to drive for above-mentioned 165 visitors.

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	Hours	Cost
1. Straight time	932-3/4	$1,016.76
Time and half	101-1/2	172.63
Double time	75	162.46
Total	1,120-1/4	$1,351.85

2. Total Chauffeur Wages Paid (A) $1,351.85

B. Car Operating Costs

1. Mileage costs
   a. Miles driven for the 165 Congressmen and VIPs: 9,681
   b. Cost per mile: .09214
   c. Total Mileage Cost $ 892.01

2. Car Depreciation Costs
   a. Purchase cost plus freight to London of the 13 Motor Pool passenger vehicles, less estimated saleable value: $18,915.00
   b. Six months depreciation (five year cycle): $1,891.50

3. Total car Operating Costs: (B) $2,783.51

C. Garage Support Costs

1. Salaries January 1 through June 30, 1964 of the three garage mechanics, dispatcher and superintendent: $7,487.50
2. Percent of mileage devoted to 165 Congressional and VIP visitors: 16.151%
3. Proportion of garage support costs devoted to Congressional and VIP visitors for six months Jan-June 1964: $1,209.31
4. Total Garage Support costs (C) $1,209.31

D. Total Motor Pool Costs for 165 Congress and VIPs for six months Jan-June 1964 $5,344.87

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III. Visitors Bureau and Transportation Unit (A/VB)

The following figures are for a six month period. Salaries and quarters allowances are current, i.e., include the new pay increase:

Personnel	Quarters Allowance	Transportation Cost to London *	Salary	Total	% for Cong. & VIP Visitors	Estimated Cost
Mark Lissfelt	$1400	$1219.70	$2250.00	$3519.70	25%	$879.92
Edward Krewson	$1650	382.49	3303.00	4793.49	50%	2396.74
Clara Thomson	$ 660	493.80	3207.50	4355.80	30%	1306.74
Joan Auten		-	2399.50	2399.50	20%	479.90
Bridget Weeden		-	1727.00	1727.00	20%	345.40

Estimated Cost to Visitors Bureau and Transportation Unit of Congressional and VIP Visitors: $3318.70

*A quarter of the round trip figures, based on two year tour of duty.

IV. Control Officer Costs

During the period January 1 through June 30, 1964, 54 Congressional visitors and 111 VIPs visited London. Of this total, 27 Congressional and 19 VIPs had most of their Embassy assistance from the Visitors Bureau. The remaining 27 Congressional visitors and 92 VIPs were assigned an Embassy control officer. A resume follows:

Number of Control Officers	34
Time devoted to Congressional visitors and VIPs by Control Officers	705 hours
Cost of Control Officers' time devoted to Congressional visitors and VIPs:	$7,675.21
Cost of secretarial time devoted to Congressional visitors and VIPs; estimated at 103 hours:	$447.03
Total Control Officer costs	$8,122.24

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Explanation

1. The name of the Control Officer for each Congressional and VIP visitor was noted, and the hourly pay rate for each was computed. The hourly pay rate includes salary, allowances and the estimated annualized cost of transporting the Control Officer and h... family from Washington to London and return and his effects from Washington to London. Each officer was then asked to estimate the time spent with each Congressional visitor and VIP during the period under consideration, and each stated amount of time was multiplied by the officer's inclusive hourly pay rate.

2. The amount of secretarial time devoted to Congressional visitors and VIPs was estimated at 43 hours, and that figure was multiplied by the hourly inclusive pay rate of the average secretary in the political and economic sections. The pay rate was computed to include average salary, allowances and annualized transportation cost of the secretary and her effects from Washington to London and return.

V. Conclusion

The 54 Congressional visitors and 111 VIPs who visited London January 1 through June 30, 1964, cost the Embassy the following amounts:

1.	Motor Pool	$3,344.67
2.	Visitors Bureau and Transportation Unit	6,312.70
3.	Control Officers	5,132.93
	Total	$19,787.30
4.	Average cost to the Embassy per visitor	$119.02

VI. Cost to the Government

The following figures cover only the per diem expenses ($17.00 per day) or counterpart (ICA-owned) funds used by the 42 Congressional visitors (i.e. 54 less 12 wives) and 111 VIPs (no wives) while in London

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from January through June 1964. The figures do not include transportation costs to and from London, nor do they include costs to Embassy officers of entertaining the Congressional and VIP visitors.

A. 54 Congressional Visitors (Less 12 wives)

	Senators & Congressmen	Staff Aides & Aides	Days Spent in London	Per Diem and Counterpart
Jan.	14	2	75	$1229.37
Feb.	1	-	2	34.00
March	4	-	15	276.87
April	2	1	19	275.81
May	4	6	24	937.02
June	8	-	27	459.00
Total	33	9	161	$3211.17

Average Length of Stay in London - 3.8 days

Average Per Diem or Counterpart Funds Expenditure per Congressional Visitor per Visit - $76.46

B. 111 VIPs

	Number of VIPs	Days Spent in London
Jan.	14	40
Feb.	30	46
March	14	33
April	13	37
May	25	81
June	15	59
Total	111	296

Average length of stay in London - 2.6 days

Per diem cost of 111 VIPs in London - $5,032.00.

Average per diem cost per VIP per Visit - $45.33

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VII. Combined Costs of 54 Congressional Visitors and 111 VIPs

A.	Embassy costs	$19,787.30	
B.	Per diem and Counterpart (19FT501) Funds	8,243.17	
C.	Cost in London of 54 Congressional Visitors and 111 VIPs during the period January through June, 1964, including per diem and counterpart funds expenditures, excluding travel and entertainment		$28,030.47
D.	Average cost per person per visit		$183.21
E.	Average cost per person per day		$61.34

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MEMORANDUM

October 13, 1964

TO: ADM - Mr. McKee

FROM: AMB - David Bruce

SUBJECT: Allocation of Represen tation and Official Residence Allowances

My decisions on Representation and Official Residence Allowances for FY65 are as follows:

	Representation	ORE
Office of the Chief of Mission		
The Ambassador	$10,000	$30,000
DCM	1,200	8,000
Three Staff Aides (0-3, 0-6, 0-7)	150	-
Economic Section		
Minister for Economic Affairs (0-1)	$1,000	
Four Officers - General Economic Unit (0-3, 0-3, 0-3, 0-6)	600	
Three Officers - Transportation & Communications Unit (0-3, R-3, 0-4)	300	
Two Officers - Economic Defense Unit (0-3, 0-4)	200	
Counselor for Commercial Affairs (0-2)	300	
Six Officers - Commercial Unit (0-3, 0-4 0-4, 0-4, 0-6, 0-7)	600	
Total	$3,000	
Political Section		
Counselor for Political Affairs (0-1)	750	
Three Officers - Domestic & European Unit (0-2, 0-2, 0-4)	700	
Four Officers - Regional Political Affairs Unit (0-2, 0-2, 0-3, 0-3)	1,000	
Labor Attache (0-2)	300	
Two Officers - Science Unit (R-1, R-2)	300	
Total	$3,050	

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	Representation	ORE
Politico-Military Affairs Section		
Counselor for Politico-Military Affairs and two Politico-Military Affairs Officers (O-1, R-2, O-3)	300	
Consular Section		
Counselor for Consular Affairs (O-1)	600	
Deputy Chief of Consular Section (O-3)	200	
Three Officers - Special Consular Affairs Unit (O-3, O-6, S-5)	75	
Two Officers - Citizenship Unit (O-4, O-7)	50	
Eleven Officers - Visa Unit (Three O-4's, two O-5's, four O-6's, two O-7's)	75	
Total	$1,000	
Administration Section		
Counselor for Administration (O-1)	300	
One Officer - Visitors' Unit (O-6)	20	
Three Officers - Budget & Fiscal Unit (O-3, S-3, O-5)	80	
Two Officers - Communications Unit (S-2, S-6)	25	
Two Officers - Security Unit (O-5, S-2)	25	
Two Officers - Personnel Unit (O-4, O-5)	25	
Three Officers - General Services Unit (O-4, S-4, O-6)	25	
Six JOP Officers	Nothing	
Total	$500	
Consular Offices in UK		
Belfast	400	700
Glasgow	550	200
Edinburgh	300	1,200
Liverpool	450	1,200
Birmingham	300	1,200
Southampton	300	1,200
GRAND TOTAL	$21,500	$43,700

Any Representation funds received in excess of $21,500 should be placed into a reserve fund to be distributed later in the fiscal year under my direction.

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Section Chiefs may redistribute Representation Funds in their Sections, provided they do not exceed the total allocated to their Section.

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AmEmbassy LONDON

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

STATE

ACTION: SecState Washington PRIORITY

INFO: DOD Paris (Pass Finletter) Rome

Brussels The Hague; Luxembourg

Moscow

From Bruce.

On this British election day, any one, especially a foreigner, would be extremely foolish to try to predict, with any assurance, its result. The popular vote for Liberals will be greater than was earlier anticipated; there is possibility they might, by garnering a few additional seats, enjoy a balance of power position in the next Parliament.

Beyond these generalizations, few experts will venture, including David Butler, in whose prognostications Washington seems to display an almost morbid interest. After examining all available entrails, the local soothsayers, usually emphatic in drawing conclusions, have sought refuge in ambiguity and whisky.

Apathy and disinterest on the part of the voters regarding campaign issues has been widespread. The stormy days of 1945 when Sir Winston, to his utter surprise, was turfed out, have had no parallel in 1964. If Labour-

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succeeds, it will do so as a result of the slogan and feeling: "It is time for a change." Neither Wilson's excoriations of Tory mismanagement and mental indolence, nor Home's prosperity and peace pleas have evoked visible enthusiasm.

Home's charm, so evident in small gatherings, has failed him on television appearances, where he seems sincere, honorable, and dedicated, but attenuated in figure, uncertain in authority.

Wilson presents well on television, emanating self-confidence, impressive in diction, ready and caustic in suppressing hecklers, passing easily from dispassionate economic pronouncements to rough and tumble vituperation. Yet, there remains a doubt whether he has popularly overcome the animus against him engendered during past battles within his own party, that he is tricky and unreliable.

Jo Grimond, expansive, handsome, a gallant underdog, has attracted much sympathy from television fans, has immeasurably improved his organization, but still is handicapped in betting at 50,000 to one. To some extent, he will be the inheritor of "a plague on both your houses" votes.

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Apathy over issues will not, however, be evidenced by a stay at home reaction, for there will be a tremendous flocking to the polling booths.

In the end, the most decisive factor may be the woman's vote. The majority of them may feel more secure in a future where, politically, Home, a safe traditionalist of transparent integrity, offering no quick panacea, will dominate the political scene, than with the more intellectually gifted and eloquent Wilson, who promises a social revolution to a people already cossetted by advanced welfare measures, and largely luxuriating in affluence.

BRUCE

AMB:DBruce/eo - Oct. 15, 1964

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Bob Alcorn told me that about 28,000 copies of his book "No Bugles for Spies" have thus far been sold. It has been translated into French, German, and Japanese. His publishers have asked him to write a sequel; he may do so, though he is presently engaged on a novel.

Cy Freidin, whose Herald Tribune departed from its Republican tradition by backing President Johnson, is disconsolate over the story about the President's trusted assistant Jenkins, who was apprehended by the Washington police on a homosexual charge. It seems this is certainly his second and perhaps third offense of this kind. Goldwater will make effective use of it. It may cut Johnson's popular majority, but not to the danger point.

About 6 p.m. another item of news of a disturbing kind appeared. Newspaper correspondents in London were alerted to expect an important announcement from the Kremlin. When this finally appeared, it was to say that Khrushchev had withdrawn from all of his offices in the Communist apparatus, and would be replaced by Kosygin as Premier, and by Brezhnev as Leader of the Party. He did not even retain his seat on the Presidium. One can imagine the impact of this startling proceeding. Rumors are rampant. The speculation is that he is dead or dying, that he has been dismissed by a pro-China cabal, that he is under house arrest, etc. We do not know whether this may be the precursor of a softer Soviet treatment of the Chinese Government, or what else it may betoken. At any rate, we seem to have lost the devil we know, and will probably find his successors even less tractable.

The Berrys had about 100 guests for dinner. Many others flowed in afterwards. I sat next to charming Madame de Courcel. About ten o'clock the first returns came in. They were displayed on a huge screen. We were also furnished with notebooks showing what had taken place in the last election in the various districts. The list of guests would be interesting, for it comprised members of all parties, as well as almost every section of British life. It was a sensational, but amiable, gathering.

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It quickly became evident that Labour was making inroads on former Conservative strength in the marginal constituencies. By midnight, the Conservatives were well behind, having lost over 50 seats. About one o'clock Lord Poole, who is supposed to be one of the canniest assessors of election trends, told me I might as well go home, for Labour would definitely win, and he had so informed the Prime Minister. After returning to the house, E and I stayed up until three o'clock, when the returns tapered off to almost nothing. At that time the computer was predicting a Labour majority of about 20.

October 16, 1964 - Friday

I went to Dr. Hargreaves at 71 Harley Street to have my teeth cleaned. Afterwards, I met Tom Finletter at the office to talk about MLF and his plans in connection with it in the light of the British election. Since Wilson will become Prime Minister, I sent off the following telegram to the Department:

I lunched with the Czech Ambassador, Zdenek Trhlik, at his residence, 70 Redington Road, in Hampstead. He had his DCM with him.

Although only 38, he has been known for some years as the man behind the scenes at the Czech Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Geoffroy de Courcel, who [redacted] lunched with him yesterday, told me their conversation had been about the Czech Government's desire to establish closer relationships with Western countries. Trhlik speaks excellent English, and is said to be fluent in five other foreign languages. We had a long talk about increasing cultural and trade relations between his country and the United States, but most of his conversation was taken up with pointing out the danger in his view of our proceeding to create a MLF. He thought this would revive and accentuate fears in the satellite countries as in the Soviet Union of a new militarism in West Germany. I explained to him the purposes behind our

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AmEmbassy London

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STATE

ACTION: SecState Washington_____PRIORITY

INFO: DOD_____ Paris (Pass Finletter)_____ Rome_____

The Hague_____ Bonn_____ Brussels_____ Moscow_____

Luxembourg_____ (ALL PRIORITY)

From Bruce.

Now that Harold Wilson will shortly be Prime Minister, it might be appropriate to speculate about his possible attitude toward Anglo-American negotiations.

I believe we will find him, at least for a considerable time to come, desirous of personally controlling all important aspects of British policy, foreign and domestic. The charge during the campaign that he was a "One Man Band" was fully justified. In fact, the contribution to victory made by other leaders of the Party, including those likely to be Cabinet Ministers, was relatively minor, except in their own constituencies. Indeed, those who commanded a national audience were often sources of acute embarrassment, since their utterances sometimes required rectification by him.

As a politician, Mr. Wilson clearly demonstrated his superiority, in intellectual ability, adroitness, and persuasiveness, over his associates.

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The disparate elements in Labour ranks became cohesive under his leadership, united by a desire to win. It is to be expected that once the rewards are apportioned, there will be a resumption of internal feuds, exposing the doctrinal factionalism that has long plagued a party representing so many conflicting philosophies.

Intrigued by the manner in which the American President is served by a personal staff, Mr. Wilson is likely to make a small scale adaptation of it for his own use, especially in the early days of office. Since Cabinet officials must sit in Parliament, the decisions usually re[illegible] with their advice and concurrence may be made more often than [illegible]stomary by the Prime Minister alone, perhaps after consulta[illegible]rt of "Kitchen Cabinet" of non-Parliamentarians.

He will have in the key positions of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Minister of Defense, appointees on whose judgment in affairs vital to their own Departments and to the [illegible] Security, he will not completely rely. The same will apply, in lesser degree, to heads of the great domestic areas of government. Consequently, while the PM will preserve the appearance of operating

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under M normal Cabinet conditions (it being remembered that its members have traditionally been accustomed to exercise more independent authority ~~in Division~~ than do ours), he can be expected himself to outline, and support in negotiations, those essential policies requiring agreement between our two countries.

We must therefore prepare ourselves for a greater degree of high level negotiation with the British than has been our previous experience. Callaghan, and Healey, and whoever becomes Foreign Minister may eventually be replaced by stronger individuals, but for the present their field of maneuver will be restricted.

The PM will, within a short time, wish to have a date set for conversations with President Johnson, whose reelection is taken for granted in the UK.

It is tempting to try to analyze Mr. Wilson's character, but to do so would require a magazine length report. No telegraphic summary could do justice to his complicated, often inconsistent, personality; only his future actions will disclose whether his numerous detractors or admirers have properly assessed his intentions and capacities. I would, however,

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recommend to those in our Government, who must shortly deal with him, an article in The Sunday Telegraph of October 11, by Peregrine Worsthorne entitled "A Man With Fire in his Belly, But."

I do not entirely subscribe to those views expressed by the author, summarized in the statement: "The Labour Government, should it be elected, will find itself opposing the United States on a major issue of policy (MLF), outraging the West Germans and delighting the Russians all in the first few weeks of office."

I consider that Mr. Wilson is too clever by half to commit such an egregious blunder. While he is unlikely to accommodate his foreign policies to those of the United States to the same extent as have a succession of Conservative Governments, if our negotiations are skillfully managed from the beginning (but only so) I believe we can, with patience, enter into transactions with him to our mutual benefit. In the particular case of the MLF, though [redacted] and most of his party have no liking whatever for it, if he thinks he can gain large national advantages by participating in it, his reluctant assent to doing so will depend on a comprehensive bargain with us.

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There is no chance, in my opinion, of his signing the Treaty until there have been discussions between him and ourselves on the whole issue of NATO Defense, about which he entertains strong convictions and prejudices. Nevertheless, he is keenly aware of the paramount necessity of reaching, after extensive argumentation, an accord with us on NATO Defense and on the general terms of foreign policy, excepting such questions as trade with Cuba, long term credits to the Soviet bloc, recognition of Communist China, and other matters which we have bee able to settle to our satisfaction with preceding British Governments.

The greatest single danger, provided he is satisfied otherwise, to an agreement with Mr. Wilson on the principle of British adhesion to the MLF (he will certainly under any such conditions propose some alterations in the current plans) will, in my estimation, spring from his over sanguine views of what concessions might be obtained from the Soviet Government in the Security field. I do not think that in his frequent trips to Russia he has been hornswoggled, but he has certainly ~~been~~ cajoled himself into believing he can negotiate more successfully with the Soviet Government than any other allied statesman. Until he has had his beard singed, he may attempt to

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persuade us to use the MLF as a bargaining counter with the Soviets, and to be prepared to abandon it in return for a spectacular Soviet offer on disarmament.

A lesser danger is that in proposing to renounce Britain's independent nuclear deterrent, he will cherish expectations of receiving from us a greater quid pro quo than our own interests should permit. If, by what he calls "Renegotiation of the Nassau Pact," he could arrive at an understanding with the US that he could represent to his own people as establishing a special relationship with us on the control and use of nuclear military weapons, only short of an equal right to a finger on the trigger, he might well consider MLF accession a low price to pay. I think it would be both unwise and unnecessary for us to consider such an arrangement.

Regarding Britain's entry into the Common Market, or participation in European integration in any form, Mr. Wilson and his party can be expected to be far less likely to move in that direction than have been the Conservatives. He has so forcefully and optimistically pledged himself to the development of trade with the Commonwealth, and imposed such

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conditions on possible membership in the Common Market, that it would seem probable he will experiment with the Commonwealth idea for at least a year before seriously considering an alternative.

We will find Mr. Wilson a resourceful, tough, realistic, opinionated bargainer, but solely our own lack of equal resourcefulness and determination would enable him to profit at the expense of our more powerful position.

Perhaps these observations are sufficient for the moment. What we should expect from Mr. Wilson on British Guiana, countries East of Suez, the Kennedy Round, balance of payments and other fiscal questions, and additional topics of joint concern, cannot be usefully developed at this time.

His domestic programs will have tangential consequences for us. It remains to be ascertained whether he is dedicated to developing class warfare. The small size of his majority may impede swift action aimed at eliminating im ortant sectors of the free enterprise system. His anticipated proposals for taxation are awaited with fear in the City. From a national standpoint, if radical changes occur in fiscal management, as advocated by some of his advisers, there will be a further diminution of

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confidence, already impaired by a Labor victory, amongst Britain's creditors. This may prove his most serious problem.

The important thing is for us to be alert, when the time comes, to advocate our own policies, and to persuade him to conform his to them where we have made a reasonable case. We will not find him impervious to reason, but will discover he is sceptical of some of our cherished political, economic and military beliefs. He will be a tough nut to crack.

GP-2.

BRUCE

AMB;DBruce/eo - Oct. 16, 1964

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Government's policy, and why we considered the MLF was a means of controlling what might become a German desire to have its own independent nuclear deterrent. We had a long and amiable conversation, but I do not think our respective arguments chan h other's opinions.

Two members of the cast of "Black Nativity" came to see me. They were a cheery lot. We were photographed together in a variety of pairs and groups.

The returns this afternoon are almost final. Labour has obtained 315 seats, the Conservatives 300, the Liberals 5. 10 are still uncounted; Jo Grimond is sure of one of them for the Liberals, and the PM of one for the Conservatives. It now looks as if Labour would have an over-all majority of between 3 and 7 members. Whether a government will be able to maintain itself for any length of time with such a slim majority remains to be seen.

I wrote to Alec Home, not in commiseration but to thank him for his many courtesies to me while he was Prime Minister.

I was to go to ENCOUNTER's post-election party, given by Stephen Spender and Melvin Lasky. E went, but I called on Harold Caccia at the Foreign Office.

To cap the climax of sensational events, it was announced this afternoon that the Chinese had produced a nuclear explosion.

Both Home and Wilson went separately to the Palace today. Wilson was charged by the Queen with the task of forming a new Government. He is, therefore, now Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury. Home leaves Downing Street this evening, and Wilson will move in tomorrow.

Caccia and I talked about the possible visit of the new Prime Minister to Washington. He thought, in view of the trifling majority, it might prove difficult for Wilson to go except during the Christmas recess of Parliament. While I was

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at the Foreign Office, word was brought in that Gordon Walker would arrive within a few minutes to inspect Mr. Butler's quarters. This means that he will become Foreign Secretary, and a safe seat will later be found for him, probably by inducing the resignation of one of the faithful, compensating him with a Peerage.

I went back to the office, where I sent off a telegram about Gordon Walker, and scrutinized a round-up prepared by Irving, Lampson, and others, for consumption in Washington.

October 17, 1964 - Saturday

Went to the Shooting School this morning, for the first time since last year. Then to the office, where I had a further talk with Finletter about the MLF.

Heald and Shep Stone, of the Ford Foundation, came to see me.

Wilson announced this morning his key Cabinet appointees: Gordon Walker, Foreign Office, Jim Callaghan, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Denis Healey, Minister of Defense; George Brown, Deputy Prime Minister, and Minister for Economic Affairs. This means a division of responsibility in certain respects between Brown and Callaghan.

The weather is again beautiful.

We had a number of people for cocktails this evening, including:

Mrs. Hovey Rowan
Miss Loraine Rowan
Miss O' Hara
Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Baldridge (former Congressman)
Mr. Emmett Hughes (Newsweek)
Miss Marilyn Horne (Famous Singer)
Mr. W. L. Clark
Mr. and Mrs. Francis Mason
Robert Kaiser and brother
Robert Kaiser's fiancee
Mrs. Clover Dulles Jebson

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Afterwards, E and I went to the theater to see "Black Nativity". I do not recollect ever being more stirred than by this play, if it can be called such. Actually, it consists of two acts, during each of which singing was uninterrupted. It had deep spiritual undertones. E and I went back stage, where we had a talk with Marion Williams and Brother Joe May. It was a memorable evening.

October 18, 1964 - Sunday

Beautiful day--55°. E and I took a long walk in Regents Park, especially to see the dahlias. I do not think it was merely pride that led us to the conclusion the public ones were not as beautiful as our own, for we have had a wonderful display of them this year.

Bill Tyler called me from Washington this afternoon, to inform me of the Secretary's invitation to Patrick Gordon Walker to visit Washington next Sunday. The Secretary said for me to come along also, if I felt a strong urge to do so. Since, however, their conversations were to be general, and as I gathered it, designed to shape up an agenda for a future meeting at which Harold Wilson would be the leader of the British delegation, it was thought it might be better if I remained here for possible transactions with the new Government. This seemed to me sensible.

I wrote congratulatory letters to some of the new Cabinet Ministers.

I was called by Nicko Henderson, with the request I go to the Foreign Office at noon tomorrow, to talk to Patrick Gordon Walker.

Browsed through a considerable assortment of literature, including a short sketch by William Hayter on Diplomatic Methods of Four Great Powers. His chapter on US Diplomacy was especially interesting. His conclusion was that our performance was quite remarkable and satisfactory, in view of the number of

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obstacles that we allowed to obstruct its formulation and execution. He was severe on the subject of Washington, terming it an "an artificial capital", where almost all conversation is about politics.

October 19, 1964 - Monday

I was dismissed by Dr. Hargreaves, who thought my teeth would last another few years.

Robert Brown, head of Personnel in EUR, came to see me. We discussed personnel matters. The principal one concerned a replacement for Elim O'Shaughnessy I had hoped to secure David Nes for this position, but now understand other names have been put forward, foremost amongst which is that of a competent man who is not a Foreign Service Officer. I shall have to take this matter up myself with the Department, for I feel it would be a mistake from every point of view to have a non-career person as head of our Political Section, especially since Phil Kaiser, the DCM, is not of the career.

I went to see Harold Caccia before calling on the Foreign Secretary. Harold will be going to Washington with him.

Patrick Gordon Walker was friendly and welcoming, and said he hoped to see me frequently, and from time to time to talk to me off the record. We were photographed inside and outside his office. He said he liked this because it might be construed in some measure as a slight token of the continuity of close Anglo-American relationship. Resulting from our conversation, I sent these two telegrams:

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STATE

ACTION: SecState Washington PRIORITY

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From Bruce.

Gordon Walker sent for me this morning. He said:

1. Soviet Ambassador Soldatov during call on Prime Minister had assured latter there would be no change, resulting from shifts in both Governments, in friendly attitude of Soviets toward Britain.

2. The traditional close relationship between the US and UK would be the cornerstone of British foreign policy.

3. Walker's trip to Washington this weekend would be of an exploratory nature, mainly designed to lay framework for later conversations between President Johnson and PriMin.

4. Walker thought that, if agreeable to President, Wilson might visit US in early December. Government would like to speed Parliament on Christmas recess earlier than usual, perhaps soon after December first. He would discuss this with PriMin, and make subsequent suggestions in Washington.

5. Government presently preoccupied with plans to cope with adverse trade and financial problems.

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6. Realized importance USG attaches to MLF. He feels HMG cannot reach decision on matter this year. It will have to be considered in broader context of British defense program that will be put forward during Johnson-Wilson conversations.

7. Pekin trade fair. Walker said preceding Government had intended sending Heath. Labour Govt does not intend to be represented by Jay, but will ask Lord Longford (Lord Privy Seal and Leader of House of Lords) to go. He will not be authorized to talk about credits. HMG considers China poor credit risk.

8. I will deal with British Guiana in separate telegram.

GP-2.

BRUCE

AMB:DBruce/eo - Oct. 19, 1964

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(To be passed to SecState through POL/L Channels)

From Bruce.

Have had no opportunity to deliver message, as instructed, to Harold Wilson, if elected, on British Guiana.

I did, however, take subject up with Gordon Walker this morning, who will shortly discuss it with PriMin.

Foreign Secretary said present HMG had never approved policy predecessor on BG. They recognized, however, USG particular interest in safeguarding BG against Communist takeover. He will be prepared give answer during Washington trip.

Re cooperation between our respective intelligence services, he wishes this to continue.

Comment. 1. I think HMG will permit proposed December elections under proportional representation to take place. Will negotiate further with us in light results.

2. Appointment of Greenwood as Colonial Secretary bodes no good for us later on in this affair. Nevertheless, I believe PriMin will keep him under strict control.

AMB'DBruce/me - Oct 18, 1864

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I took Cecil Lyon to lunch at Bucks. He is at last on his way to Ceylon, [redacted] happy over his assignment.

David Rockefeller came to see me at the office. Of the bankers whom I know at home, I think he is the ablest. In addition to his competency in the financial world, he is an engaging person, with an unusual aptitude for and interest in almost every aspect of civilized life.

David is dubious of the prospects for considerable improvement in Britain's economy and finances. He fears that inflation, as a result of wage increases, will result in higher and non-competitive costs. Failure to join the Common Market was most unfortunate, for he does not believe there will be significant increases in trade with the Commonwealth countries; Canada and Australia, the richest of them, are tending progressively toward greater commercial independence from the Mother Country. A large population in a small land area is dependent for more than half its food on imports. Britain is no longer the center of a huge empire, but an island without adequate natural resources.

He knows Wilson, Callaghan, and Healey, as well as other members of the new Government, and I hope they may have time to see him during his short stay here. He has just arrived from Australia.

We had a dinner tonight for: the American Winners of the Sunday Times International Fashion Awards, 1964. The guests were:

USA -Mr. Jacques Tiffeau and Miss Bonnie Cashin
France - M. Andre Courreges
Italy - Princess Irene Galitzine
G. B. - Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Patterson
Mrs. John Carter (Fashion writer, Sunday Times)
Mr. and Mrs. Denis Hamilton
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Rayne
Miss Lambert (Vogue)
Ambassador Cecil Lyon
Mr. and Mrs. Howard Cullman (Port of NY Authority)
Mrs. Allan Stone (their daughter)
Sr. Medici (husband of Princess Galitzine)
Al Wells

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I have seldom attended a more congenial gathering. Jacques Tiffeau and Bonnie Cashin, the American winners, are both attractive, as is M. Courreges, who is the new constellation in the French dressmaking sky. Princess Irene Galitzine is sensational; she is beautiful, talented, intelligent, high spirited, and charming.

Eugene Black arrived at 12:30 a.m. to stay with us. Cecil Lyon, who came in on a morning plane, is also with us.

In the late afternoon I telephoned the Department and spoke to Dick Davis about my continuing hope that David Nes might be sent here. I followed this up with this telegram on the subject to Bill Tyler:

> "For Tyler only from Bruce.
> I had hoped David Nes would be assigned here, if he were available, to replace Elim O'Shaughnessy as Political Counselor. If he is not sent, I earnestly and respectfully request that I be consulted before any one else is designated. I think it essential that this position be filled by a career Foreign Service Officer whose competence is undisputed. It would be wrong, and unsatisfactory in many respects, to have myself, the DCM, and the political counselor all non-Foreign Service members."

October 20, 1964 - Tuesday

Mr. McBain, of Manchester, from whom I purchased a narwhal tusk some months ago, came to call on me. I enjoyed chatting with him about his interest in the arts. He suggested I try to look at a small woolen tapestry made for the 1861 Crystal Palace Exhibition in London, the theme being Mary, Queen of Scots. He considers it beautiful. It is now in possession of a friend of his, Mr. Bancalavi, of Tunbridge Wells, who is 97 years old, but still spry. It is for sale for £25.

Col. R. L. Rizzon, USAF, in charge of sixty-odd Air Force Attaches abroad, called on me.

Archie Roosevelt showed me some telegrams about the plight of members of our Consular staff in Stanleyville. They were confined by the Congolese rebels some months ago, and have been shifted back and forth betwen houses and prisons.

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Foreign observers in Stanleyville say these American officials, when seen, presented the appearance of having been badly beaten up. One foreigner allegedly saw them under guard in a field, their mouths stuffed with what appeared to be pieces of U. S. flags.

I lunched at the Turf, sitting next to Henry Garnett, always an agreeable companion.

I wrote these letters today to Rab Butler and to Duncan Sandys, expressing my thanks for their many courtesies to me:

E and I went tonight to the Hilton Hotel, to attend the Sun-Times Fashion Show. Afterwards, we shared in a buffet supper given by Lord Thomson of Fleet.

The show was a popular success. The large ballroom was crowded with spectators, including many members of the foreign Diplomatic Corps. The most applauded exhibits were those designed by M. Courreges.

I had a talk with the French Ambassador during the evening. He is going to Paris on Friday of this week, to lunch with General de Gaulle. He expressed his Government's growing concern with the possibility of our precipitating a decision on MLF. He used the now standard French Government line that (1) MLF would be divisive in Europe and contrary to the spirit of European economic integration represented by the Common Market; (2) this would diminish the cordiality of Franco-German relations; (3) the possibility of the United States and the Federal Republic joining in such an enterprise, without assurance of other participants, would arouse great resentment and fear in all of Europe.

Earlier in the evening Lord and Lady Fitzwilliam came for drinks with us. They have heard nothing whatever about their stolen silver. Tom Fitzwilliam is concerned over what will be Labour Party proposals for land use. He has large

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PERSONAL

October 17, 1964.

(Dear David)

I am sending you a separate letter, on the termination of my duties as Foreign Secretary, but I would like to send you a few lines of personal thanks to you both. It has meant so much to us to know that we could always count on your friendship and help, in any difficult situation: and we have had our problems in plenty over the past year. May I say how deeply I appreciate all you have done, which constitutes not only a wonderful service to your country, but to the alliance.

(R. A. Butler)

His Excellency
The Honourable David K E. Bruce, C.B.E.

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October 19, 1964

(Dear Rab:)

I was engaged in writing to you when I received your generous letter of October 17. I appreciate more than I can say your comments.

I greatly regret the termination of our official dealings. You made them agreeable, as well as instructive. Thanks to your comprehensive grasp and sympathetic handling of the issues of real importance between our two countries, understandings had been reached between our two Governments which seemed to me admirable in the present and even more promising for the future.

Evangeline joins me in sending our warmest regards to Mollie and yourself, to which I add my heartfelt thanks for your unfailing courtesies.

Ever yours,

(David Bruce)

The Right Honorable
R. A. Butler, C.H., M.P.,
Stanstead Hall,
Halstead, Essex

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October 19, 1964

(Dear Duncan)

Just a few words to say how much I shall miss visits to you in that office over which you presided so effectively. I am indebted to you for innumerable acts of courtesy, consideration, and patience; I shall not forget them.

With best personal regards, I am

Ever yours,

(David Bruce)

The Right Honorable
Duncan Sandys, M.P.,
86 Vincent Square,
London, S. W. 1

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agricultural properties, and fears acquisition of part of his land near his residence, Milton, so that it would be almost surrounded by a housing development.

October 21, 1964 - Wednesday

I rode down with Gene Black this morning. He developed further the conversation we started on last night, about the British economic and financial situation. He and David Rockefeller saw Callaghan yesterday and discussed the problem with him. The American institutional banks may join in a cosortium, if called upon to do so, to arrange a large stand-by credit to the British Treasury.

Harrison Lewis, Consul General at Bremen when I was in Bonn, now Charge d'Affaires in Malta, came to see me. The political situation there is confused, the economy entirely dependent upon the liberal provisions promised by the British Government in the way of financial sustenance.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Research and Development, Dr. Robert W. Morse, with Mr. Cheatham, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Research and Development, called on me. Their comments on their work, particularly as it related to Vietnam and counter-insurgency questions, were interesting. Morse is leaving the end of the week to attend an amphibious landing exercise near Rota, in Spain, in which almost 30,000 U. S. Marines will be engaged. They said that Secretary MacNamara is much interested in such maneuvers under simulated combat conditions; they are expensive, the cost in this case being estimated at 15 million dollars.

Phil Kaiser arrived last night to take up his duties as DCM. He has completely recovered from his tubercular trouble, contracted when he was Ambassador to Senegal and Mauritania. Since he spent two years at Oxford as a Rhodes Scholar, he has many friends here, including Ted Heath, and in the new Government, Denis Healey and other Cabinet Ministers.

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I lunched with Kenneth Keith and his Directors at the Philip Hill merchant banking offices, 34 Moorgate. Rudolph de Trafford and Philip de Zulueta, together with another four partners, were there. They are still uncertain and fearful over how the Labour Government will cope with the present unsatisfactory balance of payments difficulties; they are hopeful, but not optimistic, there will be no drastic change in the tax system.

Back at the office, Jack Heinz came to see me. We talked mostly about the U. S. domestic political prospects. Jack thinks Johnson will be reelected in a landslide. He is going back home tomorrow, to support Hugh Scott in his efforts to be reelected as U. S. Senator for Pennsylvania, but thinks a big Johnson majority in the State may result there, as in New York, in the incumbent Senators being ousted by their Democratic rivals.

Gene Black took us to the Aldwych Theater tonight, to see "The Jew of Malta", given by the Royal Shakespeare Company. This is the first revival in 40 years of the play by Christopher Marlowe, written when he was 26 years old; he was stabbed to death in a Deptford Inn when he was only 29. The play itself, with the exception of Clive Revill in the role of Barabas, was not well cast. It has an extraordinary plot, at times ridiculous, at others tragic. Parts of it bear the unmistakable marks of genius.

Gene is leaving tomorrow morning for New York. Not long ago he spent a week at Stratford, attending the Shakespearean performances there. The occasion of his present visit was to attend a meeting of the Directors of Royal Dutch Shell, of whom he is one. Dirk Stikker has just been admitted to this glamorous prestige board.

President Hoover's death at the age of 90 has occasioned expressions of sympathy and admiration all over Europe, where he is best remembered for his humanitarian

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work, in distinction to his career as President. I am glad he lived long enough to feel himself again thoroughly honored and admired by his own people. He was dogged by political bad luck. Napoleon used to say, when he dismissed some of his marshals, that this was no reflection on their military competence, but simply because they were "unlucky". I suppose it will never be known whether Hoover's orthodox attempts to cope with the great depression of 1929 and the early 1930's might have succeeded.

I received the following letter today from the Prime Minister:

> "My dear David,
>
> Many thanks for your letter of October 17. It was very kind of you to write.
>
> I had a short talk with the President only a few hours after taking office, and we have since had an exchange of messages. I look forward to working in the closest cooperation with the Government of the United States.
>
> The Foreign Secretary tells me that you and he have already had a chat. When the dust settles, I hope you will come here for a talk.
>
> Yours ever,
> Harold"

October 22, 1964 - Thursday

I ascertained this morning that HMG had changed its intention of not sending Douglas Jay to Peking, so I sent this telegram on the subject:

> "Although FonMin had been emphatic last Friday in stating Jay would not go to Peking for trade fair, and Lord Longford would be asked to make trip, signals have now been changed, and Jay will be UK representative.
>
> Caccia informs me that this change in plans arose from necessity Longford remaining here as Leader of House of Lords for opening of Parliament on November 3, and has no other significance."

I lunched at the Cafe Royal with Prica, the Yugoslav Ambassador. We had, as usual, a frank, uninhibited talk. He believes that the chief reasons for Khrushchev's dismissal were, in order of importance: (1) his handling of relations

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with the Chinese; (2) his policy of flexibility toward the West; (3) lack of progress in his agricultural program; and (4) his calling for an international Communist conference in Moscow on December 15, which many of the Communist States refused to attend. He did not think that Khrushchev's overtures to the West Germans and his proposed visit there played much part in the decision. Prica believes we will not know for some time in what directions Soviet foreign policy will veer.

Like all the Ambassadors in Eastern Europe, he asserts that our sponsorship of the MLF is unnecessary and mistaken.

Jean Monnet [redacted] called me yesterday from Bonn, saying he could not come to London himself, but was sending Max Kohnstamm to see me. I saw Max this afternoon. He thinks the Germans are being stupid about not agreeing to a Common Agricultural Price for cereals. Five of the six Common Market countries are in accord on this matter, leaving Germanyas the only stand-out. General de Gaulle has let it be known that France might withdraw from the Common Market unless Germany makes the necessary concession before December 15.

The principal reason for his visit was to discuss the MLF. He does not favor the United States trying to persuade the British to give a definite answer before the first of the year. Nor does he think there is real substance in the oft repeated caution that unless the German Government signs before January 1st it never will. In addition, he and Jean consider that what might prove to be really a bilateral arrangement between the Germans and ourselves would provoke a storm of criticism throughout Europe and in the United States. They would like President Johnson to try to persuade the British to go along with the establishment of the institution. In that case, they [redacted] are sure other continental nations, notably Germany, the Netherlands, and Italy, would accede to the treaty. If the British

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procrastinate too long, then efforts should be made to get the enterprise going without them, but not solely by the Americans and Germans.

He agrees with me that the best prospects lie in a skillfully conducted negotiation to be conducted on the U.S. side by President Johnson himself, with the assistance of George Ball.

David Shepard and Frank Canfield called on me. Shepard is not turning over his responsibilities to Canfield until the end of the year. He hopes, even though he will be living in New York, to continue as a Trustee representing MIT on the British Kennedy Memorial Committee. Any company is lucky to have had Shepard as a foreign representative, and I believe will be equally so in the person of his successor.

Roswell Gilpatric came to see me. He gave a lecture yesterday in London, and will be returning home on Sunday. He said he thought Dean Rusk had reversed his previous decision to retire as Secretary of State, and would remain on. The same was true of Bob McNamara, who will stay at least another year. He thinks Doug Dillon will continue at the Treasury.

According to Ros, the pace in Washington since President Johnson took over has been faster than ever. McNamara prefers to go to bed about 9:30 or 10:00 and be left undisturbed until daybreak. This has become impossible, for the President has a habit of calling him at all hours of the night. The last time the McNamaras spent a weekend with the Gilpatrics on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, the President telephoned Bob almost every hour, and finally sent a helicopter to fetch him to the White House. One day the President told the McNamaras that he liked getting out sometimes for meals, and that he and his wife would enjoy coming around some evening to have supper. A couple of days later, with no

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servants in their house, the McNamaras received word the Johnsons, unless it were inconvenient to their hosts, would be around in a couple of hours. The McNamaras not only had no servants, but were without food, so she went down the street to buy provisions, and Bob served supper. The formidable energy of the President seems to be a constitutional necessity for him.

Gilpatric came over here on the same plane with David Harlech, who told him he expected to remain in Washington until January or February, after which he hoped to return permanently to England. He has been a wonderful Ambassador; there are no substantial rumors yet as to who will replace him.

October 23, 1964 - Friday

Went to see Harold Caccia on this beautiful autumn morning. Sent the following telegram reporting conversation:

Charlie White, Honorary Chairman of Republic Steel Corporation, and one of his Directors came to see me. We talked about possible British nationalization of steel, and the British economic situation. He was recently in Spain, where he was much impressed by the growth, and prosperity and industrial production there since his last visit.

We had a lunch today, primarily for Margaret and Morris Ernst, with these guests

Prof. and Mrs. Erwin N. Griswold, Dean, Harvard Law School
Countess Jellicoe
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Elson (TIME-LIFE)
Mr. Robert Alcorn (Author)
Sir John Foster (MP)
Mrs. Searle Whitney
Lady Dashwood
Mary, Duchess of Roxburghe
Mrs. Estes Kefauver
The Honl Clive Bossom (MP)
The Hon. and Mrs. Philip Kaiser
Mr. Lampson
Mr. Clark
Mr. Wells
Miss Brown

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING AmEmbassy LONDON

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Charge: STATE Control:

Date:

ACTION: SecState Washington PRIORITY

From Bruce.

Gordon Walker visit Washington.

Under instructions from FonMin, Caccia told me this morning that FonMin heped the Secretary would be prepared to talk, in addition to any other topics, on his views regarding:

1. UN problems. (a) Article 19; (b) South Africa, especially re sanctions.

2. British Guiana. (a) HMG will not change December election date. (b) HMG ready to continue cooperation between intelligence services pending any possible reconsideration resulting from study of what has been and is being done between them on this subject.

3. Possibility of PM visit. PM would like to wind up Parliament about December 11 for five-week recess. Would hope President Johnson might be willing receive him some time during that period.

4. Economic. FonMin would like to advise Secretary of HMG program. He hopes he might talk with George Ball and with Bob Roosa, since Secretary Dillon will presumably be away from capital.

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

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Charge: Control:

Date:

5. MLF. Gordon Walker expects to be a listener, since he will not have been authorized to give HMG official views on matter.

Comment: I believe it highly desirable that:

(1) Secretary make unmistakably clear President's intention to attempt vigorously to bring MLF into being.

(2) Secretary convey our thoughts on contemplated political set-up for control over MLF. Will only contributing members share in control?

(3) Secretary outline US position on timing of treaty signatures.

(4) Secretary be prepared to answer probable question whether, in absence other participants, USG would be prepared to proceed bilaterally with Germany.

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AMB:DBruce/eo - Oct. 23, 1964

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E and I left at 5:27 by train for Bletchley, to spend the weekend at Easton Neston. We arrived in time for an excellent pheasant dinner with Kisty, Alexander and Cecelia McEwen, who were also staying in the house, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, who live about 25 miles away, and an extra man. The Bedfords are an entertaining couple. His family--the Russells--have been famous during generations for their eccentricities. Ian had, as I remember the story, only once seen Woburn before he inherited it. On that occasion, the formidable old Duke [redacted] sent for him at his school, welcomed him at Woburn, showed him nothing, and dispatched him on the next train. The old boy had at least one pleasing custom; he made an allowance of £5,000 each a year to his close relatives, including first cousins. It seems he made no provision for death duties, so his huge estate has been snarled up ever since, as [redacted] holdings are liquidated to pay the 80% levy.

October 24, 1964 - Saturday

Fair weather. We went out to shoot at 10:30; after four drives, we returned to the house for lunch, and had two more drives in the afternoon. They were only doing the boundaries, since the big shoot is to be in two weeks. I am one of eight members of the syndicate, several of whom are retired colonels who live in the neighborhood. Kisty has two guns in the syndicate, as has her brother-in-law, Derek Lawson. I have never had a more delightful day. The country is flat, the walking easy. They [redacted] reared about 2,000 pheasants. Our bag was light, consisting of approximately 18 partridges, 65 pheasants, and a few hares. It was all quite informal, and each person used only one gun, with no loaders. I shot a fair number of birds, but was particularly delighted by the most spectacular kill I ever made in my life, that of a high partridge going away behind me, a seemingly impossible shot, pulled off, I regret to say, purely by chance, and without any

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thought for the teachings of how in such a position and angle you shoot under and ahead of the bird at the same time. This kind of fluke enables one afterwards to miss many easy shots without self-reproach.

October 25, 1964 - Sunday

We all walked this morning through the beautiful park, where the varicolored leafage was almost like that at home.

After a partridge lunch, E and I came back to London by train.

October 26, 1964 - Monday

I had a tranquil time at the office. Mr. Harris, of the Comprehensive Country Planning Team, intrigued me with a discussion of the preliminary report made on this Embassy by himself and his associates. It is to be fed into a computer at Washington, where he is shortly going. He will then analyze the results, and be ready to comment exhaustively on them when he returns here in November. I must confess to have viewed initially this enterprise with considerable skepticism. Our Embassies have often been subjected to managerial investigation without seemingly tangible results. His team, however, has collected a lot of interesting data about the use of the manpower of all agencies of the U. S. Government operating in Great Britain. He thinks that by the suppression of writing in the names of those granted visas (since it already appears on the passport), we can save the daily labor of three employees. He has run to earth a representative of the Department of Commerce of whom we [redacted] never heard, whose activities in the Midlands consists of supervising contracts placed by U. S. Federal Power corporations, such as TVA, with British manufacturers. It appears also that the Department of Agriculture spends almost $300,000 a year in Great Britain on

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research projects. He estimates the average annual cost of maintaining a USIS Officer in London at $27,000, and that of a Foreign Service Officer $23,500.

E went to Paris this morning and will return tomorrow. I dined tonight with Pamela and John Egremont, at 62 Chester Square.

John Egremont bought the house earlier this year. They have furnished it in great taste with objects from Petworth, a vast country pile. Amongst the guests were Fitzroy McLean and M. R. Bridgeman, Chairman of the British Petroleum Company. Bridgeman said the negotiations of the Iraq Petroleum Company with the Iraqi Government were not going well. Each Middle Eastern Government continues to be intent on raising its share in the profits of the foreign oil companies operating in its territories.

October 27, 1964 - Tuesday

I lunched with Sir Hugh Foot, who has been appointed with Ministerial rank to represent Great Britain at the United Nations. The lunch, at 1 Carlton Gardens, was in honor of Harlan Cleveland, Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization affairs.

E arrived back from Paris this afternoon, and we had a reception for 200 or more people at the residence as a farewell for the O'Shaughnessys.

We dined tonight with the Christopher Chancellors at 1 Edinburgh Gate. He is leaving for the United States tomorrow in connection with his Bowater business.

The reception was, I thought, successful, the people representing a catholicity of interests. Denis Healey and his wife, and some of the other new Cabinet officials were there. Harlan Cleveland saw the Prime Minister during the afternoon; he was once a pupil of Mr. Wilson at Oxford. He feels that the Prime Minister--which is also my opinion--will be more interested in trying to make use of UN facilities than was the predecessor Government.

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Foot spoke to me at lunch in the same vein. I was impressed by Foot's personality, but do not subscribe to some of his views on how to influence Africans and Asians to adopt sensible courses of international conduct.

The Chancellors' flat in Bowater House is luxurious, comfortable and attractive. On the floor beneath are Christopher's and his Deputy's offices, a board room, and several waiting rooms, the whole furnished as one might a private house in the country. A [redacted] view overlooking the Serpentine is magnificent. The company owns almost 9 million acres of timberland in Newfoundland and Canada, as well as 700,000 acres in Tennessee and a smaller holding in South Carolina.

Lord and Lady Longford were there. Her book on Queen Victoria has been successful, and is enjoying a large sale. I had a talk with Frank Longford about the rumor he might be offered the position of British Ambassador in Washington. He said that if it were tendered to him, he would not be able to accept it; amongst other reasons, he cited his family responsibilities, which would necessitate his remaining in the United Kingdom. William Healey of the TIMES, and Lady Healey, Virginia Surtees, John Chancellor, and others were guests. We started with caviar; I do not know whether this is a Bowater tradition. Home as usual about midnight.

Harlan Cleveland had flown over with Bill Buffum during the night on what was intended to be a non-stop trip from Washington to London. The London Airport was fogged in, so they landed in Paris, whence they made their way back in time to lunch at 2:30. This rather restricted our meeting at the Foreign Office with Foot and his associates. During the 2-1/2 hours it lasted, these UN subjects were discussed: 1. Article 19, Soviets paying up arrears of contributions to the UN. 2. Colonialism and the Committee of 24. 3. Southern Rhodesia. 4. South Africa and Southwest Africa. 4. Cyprus. 6. Chinese representation. 7. United Nations Elections. 8. Economic and Social Questions. 9. Soviet Items.

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October 28, 1964 - Wednesday

Staff meeting this morning, at which Phil Kaiser made his first appearance. E and I lunched at the Cafe Royal. Herman Eilts came in to say good-bye. After lunch, I bought a marble topped table at John Fowler's, for use in the office.

The new Venezuelan Ambassador, Dr. Marcos Falcon Briceno, came to see me. He is 56 years old, a lawyer with a doctorate in political science and a career diplomat. He was the Permanent Representative from Venezuela to the Organization of American States, and Ambassador to Washington. In 1960 he was made Foreign Minister under President Betancourt, who is a close friend and is now in London. The Ambassador is interested in historical research and has written a number of books on Venezuelan history. Both he and Madame Falcon Brice[illegible] speak English well. They have a 14-year old son with them in London; their 24-year old son is studying engineering at MIT in Cambridge, Mass. He talked a good deal about the Venezuelan experience with Castro. He thinks both Bolivia and Brazil, especially the former, are on a ragged edge of political stability.

Mary O'Shaughnessy came down to the Chancery and we made a farewell presentation to Elim of a silver cigarette box. He recalled that this was the second time I had been charged with giving him a farewell Embassy present, and I was also responsible for his having acquired a wife. If the last is true, I am proud of it.

Admiral Ward, with George Newman, came in to say good-bye to me. He has been working for three months on the inter-allied group [redacted] considering a mixed man force. They have completed their work, and it will be referred to governments.

Solly Zuckerman is going soon to the United States. He was insistent on meeting me today, so I joined him at 6:30 at the Athanaeum Club. We had to forsake our

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original intention of talking at Brooks's Club, since Brooks's is celebrating this evening with a grand "rout" on the 200th anniversary of its foundation.

We had a dinner at home tonight for the following:

Lady Daphne Straight
Sir Frederick Ashton
Prince and Princess Radziwill
Mr. and Mrs. Ludovic Kennedy
Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Bonham-Carter
Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Fairbanks
Mr. and Hon. Mrs. Christopher Bridge
Lady Melchett
Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Nash
Mr. Clark
Mr. David Metcalfe

This was the first time since I have been in London that I have been able to buy white Burgundy in magnums for serving tonight. We had a Grand Chablis 1961, and afterwards magnums of Chateau Latour 1955 and Bollinger 1955. Ogden Nash, the popular American poet and his wife, are attractive--we had never met them before.

Solly Zuckerman was pleased at the announcement today of his new duties. He is continuing on as Chief Scientific Adviser to the Secretary of Defense, as well as to the Foreign Secretary, on the scientific aspects of disarmament. To these functions will be added that of scientific adviser to the Cabinet, at a salary of £ 8200. He will also be available to advise the Minister of Technology and the Secretary of State for Education and Science. He is leaving next Sunday for Washington, primarily to visit Admiral Rickover, over whom he is said to exercise considerable influence. This is more than can be said for any one else.

October 29, 1964 - Thursday

I saw this morning Keith S. McHugh, Commissioner of the New York State Department of Commerce, who had with him his European representative, Stephen

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Stanton. McHugh has established an office in Brussels, through which he has greatly increased exports of the Empire State to Europe. He gave me a lot of interesting statistics; for example, tourism is a 2.7 billion dollar a year industry for New York State. He is delighted with his present position, which he accepted six years ago after resigning as President of the New York Telephone Company.

I had lunch today with Joe Harsch at the Cafe Royal. He is studying the reasons for the arrestation of the movement toward integration in Europe. So many factors are involved that it is hard to select them in order of priority. We agreed that one of the principal reasons was the rise in nationalism and the consequent growth of a spirit of independence by each of the member nations. Also, the Chinese-Soviet rift [redacted] further fostered the belief that the Soviet Government would not use its nuclear military power against the West. Fear of Soviet intentions [redacted] previously was [redacted] the chief element in unification movements. Joe is a reflective, interesting man, who has done innumerable favors to our Embassy.

George Denny of Mitchell, Hutchins & Co., whose home office is in Chicago, with branches in New York and elsewhere, came to see me. I have a small account with them, placed because of Gaston Coblentz, who was admitted to the firm last year.

Later, Aleka and Lester Armour, and the Mitchells, all of Chicago, called on me at the office. They have just returned from the trip organized by Texaco to the new oil refinery on the Milford Haven. For this purpose, Texaco [redacted] chartered the Mauretania, on which the guests [redacted] spent three days. I was [redacted] invited myself and was sorry to miss it. Mitchell's family have always been large owners of the stock of this prosperous international oil company.

Anne Fleming came to dine with us tonight; it was the first time I saw her [redacted] since Ian's death. [redacted]

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Ali Forbes was the only other guest. I had a long talk with Anne about the state of her finances. Since Ian's money-making period only commenced a few years ago, the gifts, such as [redacted] their country house, [redacted] are now subject to death duties because he did not survive them for five years. In addition, a large legacy left him by his mother, who died only six weeks before he did, will also become subject to death duties. In short, his estate is in a most frightful tangle. It seems that before he realized the potential value of the moving picture rights to his books, he parted with all future rights in the movie representations for £5,000 [redacted] a picture. Three have already been made, out of which the other owners have made several million pounds. His portion will now also become liable to death duty. Anne is thinking of selling both their houses; I suspect it will be years before she will know what capital will be available to her son and her self.

October 30, 1964 - Friday

The new Italian Ambassador, Gastone Guidotti, came to see me this morning. His last post was Bonn. He is 62 years old, and one of those individuals about whom one has never heard anything but good. He is a Florentine; one of his antecedents was a leading 16th Century Tuscan merchant who arranged to have money loaned to Henry VIII. Henry's son, Edward VI, expressed his gratitude by knighting that Guidotti. Elim served at the same time he did in Belgrade, and has the highest opinion of him. The same is true of Cy Sulzberger, who considers him a truly remarkable man, both in character and ability.

I was called last night by one of the British newspaper columnists, who said the gossip now was that Sir Geoffrey de Freitas would be sent as British Ambassador to Washington.

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I took Lee Radziwill to lunch at the Cafe Royal, and afterwards we went out antiquing on King's Road. Neither of us bought anything; it was not a lucky day. I think her beautiful, and find her good company.

David Ryas, of TIME, came to see me this afternoon. The 15% tax applicable to imported publications will cost the TIME-LIFE-FORTUNE combination $100,000 a year. They and other publishers, as well as the foreign book world, generally are protesting against this measure; and hoping for an interview with George Brown.

I went to see Harold Caccia at the Foreign Office. He was pleased with the visit made by Gordon Walker and himself to Washington. The British will now take up with the Germans the suggestion made there that new proposals for the creation of some sort of mixed man force should come from the UK and Germany, rather than from the US and UK. Gordon Walker will be seeing the German Foreign Minister [redacted] on November 15. Harold thinks the most probable and best time for the Prime Minister to visit Washington would be about January 20, when they should have settled upon the principles of their defense program.

He told me for my confidential information that David Harlech would be leaving his post in February or early March.

October 31, 1964 - Saturday

E and I took a morning plane to Prestwick, where Mollie Buccleuch met us. We arrived at Drumlanrig for a late lunch with Walter Buccleuch and their librarian. E had never before been to this house, which is in some respects the most beautiful in Great Britain. Like three other Buccleuch country houses, it is filled with [redacted] rare objects. Both Mollie and Walter are descended from Charles II, she through Nell Gwynn. Most of the great accumulations made by the Duke of Montagu, who was at the Court of Louis XIV, and many belongings of the Duke of

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Monmouth, are in the possession of the present family. Except for the Queen, these collections must be the finest and certainly the most historically interesting in private hands anywhere in the world. At the same time, the interior of the house is decorated in such a way that even the most elaborate old furniture does not appear incongruous with modern chintzes and upholstered pieces. There are several hundred thousand acres of farms and forests; Buccleuch is intensely interested in forestry, and for a long time has planted almost a million trees a year. It seems almost too much when one realizes that his grouse shooting and salmon fishing are also almost incomparable.

Mary and Tony Keswick, with two sons, came to dinner; they live about 25 miles away.

November 1, 1964 - Sunday

Yesterday was misty and rainy, and so continued this morning, until midday, a pity, for one was cut off from spectacular views. Regretfully we left this hospitable house after lunch and drove 70 miles to the Glasgow Airport. We arrived back in Regents Park at eight o'clock.

Nobody knows what disposition Buccleuch may have made of his properties. With death duties at 80%, if these possessions continue to be owned by him, I should think the estate would be almost impossible to liquidate. The tapestries in the British Embassy in Rome, many of the pictures and other objects in the Embassy at Bonn, and no doubt elsewhere, belong to him.

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November 2, 1964 - Monday

I took Pam Berry and E to lunch at the Cafe Royal. I have formed quite a passion for it. Charles Forte, the owner, seems to have left a standing order for me and my guests to be offered cognac on the house. I am waiting for him to appear before accepting this. It is an extraordinary place, founded in 1865 under the name of Cafe Restaurant Nicols. The initial N is widely used in the establishment, and Nicols was apparently delighted with his clients believing it represented Napoleon.

Pam is always up on the latest political gossip. It is amazing how various are her sources of information, and how she preserves contact with leaders of all Parties, regardless of how they are treated by the Daily and Sunday Telegraph.

We had a reception at the residence tonight, with a mixed company including numbers of people interested in the ballet, theater and music. Mr. Ailey came with his whole cast. I was again confirmed in my earlier impression of what a brilliant and attractive man he is. The members of his troupe all seemed gay and sympathetic.

We dined at the French Embassy. The de Courcels have redecorated the dining room in blue damask, with a huge portrait of Louis XIV by Rigaud, or from his atelier, at one end. It is now a beautiful room. From the standpoint of entertainment, I think their dinners are the best in London. The guests were seated at four round tables, each with eight persons. I was between Martine de Courcel and Diana Cooper; the others at that table were Lord Gladwyn, the Duke of Argyll, Lady Cholmondeley, Tony Lambton, and Mary Lee Fairbanks. Cecile de Rothschild and Charles de Gramont had flown over from Paris; I had not seen them for years. Anne Fleming, making her first public appearance, Fitzroy McLean, Lady Joan Aly Khan, Lord Camrose, Ali Forbes, and other acquaintances were there.

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After dinner I had a talk with Geoffroy de Courcel about his recent conversations in Paris with General de Gaulle. He said we must take most seriously the General's opposition to what he calls the American plan in regard to the MLF, which he seems to believe is designed to split the Franco-German understanding and to divide the Six. I did not tackle him on the speculations that the General might withdraw France from the Common Market, as well as from NATO.

November 3, 1964 - Tuesday

E and I left this morning in evening dress, white tie and decorations, for the House of Lords, to attend the opening of Parliament. This is a show that never palls on the spectators. The medieval parts of it are both interesting and amusing. Many of those in the Queen's procession have quaint titles, such as Rouge Croix Pursuivant, Bluemantle Pursuivant, Rouge Dragon Pursuivant, Portcullis Pursuivant. The Lord Great Chamberlain, The Marquess of Cholmondeley, aged 83, walks backward from the Queen, bearing a white wand, whild Lord Longford remains in place, holding the Cap of Maintenance. Others carry the Sword of State and various regalia. The Mistress of the Robes, the Master of the Horse, Gold Stick in Waiting, Woman of the Bedchamber, Lady of the Bedchamber, etc., drape themselves near the throne.

At the Queen's command, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod proceeds to summon the Speaker and members of the House of Commons to the Bar of the House of Lords. One scarcely can believe one's eyes when one realizes that the Prime Minister, members of his Cabinet, the Leaders of the Opposition, and the others have stepped gingerly over the threshold and are squeezed together in a space about six yards long and twelve feet deep, looking like cuprits in a law court. The Queen, seated, magnificent under her crown, sparkling with jewelry, reads the speech prepared for her by the Government. There were no surprises, for its

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contents had been anticipated. It did include a statement of intention to nationalize the steel industry. We went back home, thinking it too late to attend the reception given by Lady Hylton Foster in the Speaker's House.

This afternoon I saw the Ambassador of Dahomey, Emile Poisson, and his wife. He is also Ambassador to France and to the Common Market in Brussels. A large land owner in Dahomey, he has always been interested in agricultural developments in his country, and is also engaged in commercial activities. They speak only French. Their five children are in Paris. He is a personable 59.

We have been harried from Washington for the past few days over British Guiana, that perennial fount of disturbance. The Labour Party has remained firm, in spite of Jagan's recent visit of expostulation to London, in maintaining the proportional representation election date of December 7.

Tonight E and I went to the Savoy Hotel at midnight, as guests of the American Press Association, to hear U. S. Election returns. For days it has been evident that President Johnson will have a run-away victory. Some estimates accord him all but three to five States.

There were hundreds of people in the Abraham Lincoln Suite. Scattered returns had already begun to come in about the time of our arrival. Periodically, well-known newspaper correspondents went to the microphone to interpret the news for us. There were members of the Government and of the House of Commons, newspaper publishers, reporters, diplomats and those of other ilks. I had a chance to spare [redacted] a visit to the Foreign Office by talking in a corner to Gordon Walker about British Guiana and his recent trip to Washington. Sydney Gruson again told me how much he regretted having attributed remarks about the outcome of the British campaign to our Embassy, and also the reference to myself. I was delighted

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to hear from him that tomorrow there will be an announcement of his appointment as Foreign News Editor of the New York Times. This will necessitate his departure from London in January, but he should not regret it, for it is one of the great positions in journalism. I feel this will complicate life for his wife, Flora, who represents the Washington Post here. She does not know what arrangements will be made for her when they go home. Eldon Griffiths gave me a racy account of proceedings today in the House of Commons, in the course of which the Prime Minister [redacted] referred to a newly-elected Conservative as a "Parliamentary leper." By 2 or 3 o'clock, it was evident that President Johnson's victory would be like an avalanche. About 3, supper was served. I had a good salmon kedgeree followed by smoked haddock with a bottle of beer. We got home about 4 a.m., but sat up awhile listening to the radio. At supper I sat next to Reggie Maudling, who took a dispassionate view of Labour's economic program.

November 4, 1964 - Wednesday

We had a lunch at home today for Mr. and Mrs. Murray Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Craddock Watson, Ambassador Barbour, Miss Barbour, Lady Berkeley, Mrs. de Herren, Mr. Wells, Mr. Clark, Mrs. Surtees, and Mr. Alistair Forbes. I was especially taken by Lady Berkeley. She must be in her 70's. Originally of the Boston Cabot and Lowell families, she first married Mr. Lloyd of Philadelphia, and afterwards, Lord Berkeley, whose wonderful castle is one of the showplaces of England. [redacted] Since his death a couple of years ago, she has passed most of her life on the Continent. She has houses in Ischia, Assisi, an apartment in Rome, one in London, and seems at one period or another to have lived in almost all portions of Italy or France. She is the liveliest septuagenarian I have encountered for a long time.

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I attended the Kennedy Memorial Committee meeting at the Mansion House. Sir James Harman, the present Lord Mayor, [redacted] leaves office in ten days, so this is the last time he will be with us. He reported that the total subscription to date by the British public was about £ 300,000. The Government has announced it will give pound for pound to the effort. Therefore we can assume there is approximately £ 600,000 in hand. The campaign will continue for awhile, and there are prospects of considerable sums to come, though the goal of a million pounds will probably not be attained.

We had reports on investment, scholarships, the work at Runneymede, and other matters. We also agreed on the wording of the inscription on the plinth. It will be engraved in these terms:

This acre of English ground was given to the
United States of America by the People of Britain

In Memory of

John F. Kennedy

born 29th May, 1917

President of the United States 1960-63

died by the hand of an assassin 22nd November, 1963

"Let every nation know, whether it wishes us well
or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden,
meet any hardship, support any friend or oppose any foe,
in order to assure the survival and success of liberty."

from the Inaugural Address of President
Kennedy - 20th January, 1961

At 8:30 tonight, Evangeline and I left the house for the Queen's annual evening Reception for the Diplomatic Corps. This year we [redacted] drastically curtailed the number of Embassy and associated personnel for the Reception. Our large

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attendance has been adversely commented upon in the past. Those present on this occasion were the Minister and Mrs. Kaiser, Mr. and Mrs. Willis Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Cowles, Mr. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. George Newman, Rear Admiral and Mrs. O'Grady, Colonel and Mrs. Dyer, Colonel and Mrs. Newton, Colonel and Mrs. Wursten, Major General and Mrs. Hardy, Admiral Griffin, and Mr. and Mrs. Wells. Preparations for such a function must demand an inordinate amount of staff work at Buckingham Palace. Even for our Embassy, the necessity for coordination requires detailed instructions. This memorandum is the one given to our own representatives:

November 5, 1964 - Thursday

We had a country team meeting this morning. In the course of it, I made observations on the new Government, Gordon Walker's trip to Washington, and the prospects for US-UK relations. We had a discussion on the MLF and British economic measures. Admiral Griffin reported a significant withdrawal of Russian naval units from the Baltic and the Mediterranean.

Don Cook, whom I saw on election night, came to call. He thinks the possibility of General de Gaulle withdrawing from the Common Market and from NATO is alarming. He feels that the General will not talk frankly on Franco-American policies to anyone except the President.

It is now clear that President Johnson was elected by the largest percentage of the popular vote in our recent history. He obtained over 62% of it, and carried 44 of the 50 States. The British are quite emphatic in their rejoicing over the result.

Bill Trueheart came to see me. He has just returned from Southeast Asia; he depicts the outlook in South Vietnam as bleak.

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They are an amiable, hospitable couple. There were about 25 of us in his box. At lunch I sat between the Queen and Lady Nesbitt-Hawes. Pepe Santa Cruz was the only other Ambassador there. I do like him immensely. I found the Queen's conversation, as usual, easy, pleasant and informative; she seemed intimately acquainted with places of architectural interest in London. Though the sky was overcast, there was little rain; the day was warm, but not humid.

This race course, which I had not seen for thirty years, is, I think, the most beautiful in the British Isles, perhaps in the world. From the stands one does not see a single house, but only, beyond the track, a great rolling, cultivated landscape, closed by distant trees. There is no formal dress at Goodwood--people wear country clothes. I was struck by one of the peculiarities in this regard; at Goodwood most men usually hatless wear hats, not tophats, but floppy felt or Panama headgear. It is all informal and relaxed. I only bet on two races, both of which I won, but can claim no credit for my selections. I put a wager on Tommy Frost's horse, Roan Rocket, simply because Frost was the only owner in that race who was a friend. In the next, I bet on Paul Mellon's "Early to Rise", which was at the satisfactory odds of 10 to one. I came back by train.

Michael and Pamela Berry dined with us. Pam has just returned from San Francisco, where she attended the Republican Convention with Kay Graham. She found the whole atmosphere there hysterical, and is filled with forebodings over the possibility of Goldwater being elected. I would think he has only an outside chance, and would have none at all were it not for the reaction that may influence white voters against Johnson because of race riots like those in Harlem and Rochester, New York. It looks as if the campaign will be bitter and disruptive.

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I sent a telegram to the Department recounting my conversation with Caccia about the British desire to review in the near future the U. S. relationship with Nasser.

I also sent a telegram as follows, about Operation Sea Orbit:

> "Operation Sea Orbit--World Cruise of Nuclear Surface Fleet.
> My curiosity is aroused by last sentence reftel, specifying that that for present we defer informing UK of cruise itinerary.
> Since carrier leaving Gibraltar Friday this week, seems inconceivable that British will be unaware our intentions unless there is a careful deception plan. Would it not be more tactful to give them notice immediately."

There have been other instances in the past like this, where the infinite wisdom of somebody in Washington has been applied to withholding information that will become available in a matter of hours.

July 30, 1964 - Thursday

With the Parliament in its death throes, and Butler and Caccia in Moscow, the office has been relatively quiet today, as regards Anglo-American affairs. The weather is beautiful; July 1964 has been the sunniest month I [redacted] ever encountered in England.

Admiral Griffin came to see me this morning. The Department of Defense is making a survey, part of which will be addressed to whether or not his Naval Headquarters should remain here, or be transferred to Naples. I thought his long telegram to General Lemnitzer, advocating the maintenance of the present location, thoroughly sound, both for military and political reasons. There is no question in my mind of the advantages of having this important element in a country where conditions are generally stable, rather than in the more volatile atmosphere of Naples.

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Jackie Kennedy is coming here next week, with the intention of spending one night before leaving to cruise with the Wrightsmans on their yacht. A squad of Secret Service men are making advance arrangements for her. Bill Clark and Stash Radziwill will meet her. She is to be on the airplane under an assumed name, with the hope of avoiding interviews and photographs at the Airport, and while she is in London. I fear her secret will be surprised.

We had a meeting this afternoon of the younger Officers of the Embassy, to deal with matters brought up in a recent letter from the Secretary concerning our campaign to further relationships with youths from foreign countries. I think on the whole we have done a good job here in this respect, largely due to the efforts of Scott Sugden and Art Woodruff. The field, however, is enormous. Such work is less important in Great Britain than it would be in under dev oped countries. There are two chief difficulties, as I see it, in carrying out a more extensive program in this Embassy. First, we have no Government funds for the entertainment which necessarily our officers would have to extend if they are to cultivate cordial meetings with the people of their age from all over the world. Secondly, it requires a particular personality, [redacted]ability and judgment to engage in the inevitable question and answer sessions which, it is agreed, constitute the best method of carrying out this program.

E and I went tonight to a farewell reception at the Italian Embassy, to say good-by to Larissa and Pietro Quaroni. They have developed, while here, a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He is a man of unusual mental dexterity and intellectual ability, a voluble but engaging conversationalist, full of humor and wit. His books on his diplomatic career are well worth reading. She has an attractive personality, and we are sorry to see them go.

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July 31, 1964 - Friday

I had a visit this morning from Dr. and Mrs. Sheen, whose advent was heralded by letters from Congressman Hale Boggs of Louisiana and Senator Lister Hill of Alabama. Shortly before they were due here, we were warned by the Consul General in Amsterdam that Mrs. Sheen was a troublesome and demanding woman. We tried first to reach them at the hotel where Congressman Boggs had expected them to stay. They were not registered or expected. She telephoned from the Hotel Hilton; I was at the Foreign Office, and first Miss Ostermeier then Al Wells took the call. Her request was that we make arrangements for her, her husband, and her two sons to meet the Lord Mayor. It was ascertained that the Lord Mayor had left London on vacation, and a message was left at the Hilton so informing Mrs. Sheen. On July 29, while Wells and I were at the railway station she called Miss Ostermeier, to whom she was rude and abusive. She later complained bitterly to Findley Burns about the lack of attention she had received from the Ambassador, and said she was going to report it to Washington when she returned. Burns invited her to come in and meet me this morning, and also arranged for them to have a free lunch in the Embassy restaurant afterwards. We made arrangements for her to have herself and her family meet Col. Shaw, the private secretary to the Lord Mayor, at Mansion House, if they so desired, and put an Embassy car at their disposal so that they could go.

When they saw me, all was sweetness and light; no reference was made to her previous demands. Mrs. Sheen comes from Montgomery, Alabama, which accounts for Senator Hill's father being her godfather. Dr. Sheen is a dentist, practicing in New Orleans.

This kind of thing is extremely unpleasant, but happens often. Many of our compatriots, especially if supported by congressional letters, expect to use

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Embassy facilities as their own, and often demand appointments with British officials, from the Prime Minister down. On this occasion, Mrs. Sheen asked me whether they could go to Buckingham Palace, but I explained that since it was managed as a private residence, it was not open to the public. She was also desirous of attending a session at the House of Commons, but I told her that Parliament had adjourned last night. I also explained that we were only allotted four tickets for each session in the Strangers or Visitors Gallery in the House, which seats 154 persons. We treat such applications in order of priority, first come, first served.

The average of requests to my office (not including other Embassy sections) for seats in the House of Commons is 25 per day, by telephone, 18 per day in person, and 5 per day by letter. We have over 10,000 such requests a year. I had Jim Tull prepare a memorandum, which reads as follows, on Embassy assistance to American visitors:

Our other statistics to June 30 are:

The Sheens, including the children, were interested in British politics, economics, finance, and social conditions. I told them something of the tax situation here, on which Sam Cross had a while ago given me this memorandum:

I lunched at the American Club, where I saw many members of the community.

Mr. Delano of the Peace Corps Secretariat came to see me this afternoon.

Later I said good-by to Nat Knowles, who is retiring. He has done a most satisfactory job here.

Tonight I dined with Diana Phipps at Bucks Club.

In connection with negotiations we have been carrying on with HMG on the joint financing of the Fulbright-Hayes Agreements, the Foreign Office has now informed us that if the USG will maintain its present level of $900,000 for the British Fulbright program, HMG will add approximately $180,000 to this sum each year.

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MEMORANDUM

July 31, 1964

To : The Ambassador

From : James L. Tull

Subject: Embassy Assistance to American Visitors

1. There are an average of 40,000 U.S. citizens in London each month.

2. In the first six months of 1964, our Consular Section rendered over 27,000 consular services to U.S. citizens (with an additional 56,000 to non-Americans).

3. The USIS Library received 127,000 public inquiries during the twelve months ending June 30, 1964.

4. Our doormen receive approximately 12,000 public inquiries each year.

5. The Visitors Unit (A/VIS) is asked by USG agencies to "render every appropriate courtesy and assistance" to 5,300 non-official Americans in London each year.

6. You answer an average of 40 letters each month from Congressmen, asking that we be prepared to assist their American friends and constituents.

7. Your reception desk (Miss Chavasse) receives an average of 50 public inquiries per day, almost all from U.S. citizens

AMB:JLTull:me

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AMB. 320

THE AMBASSADOR'S STATISTICS

March 15, 1961 - June 30, 1964

American Embassy
London

	Total 1961 Apr-Dec	Total 1962	1963 Jan Mar	1963 Apr Jun	1963 Jul Sep	1963 Oct Dec	Total 1963	1964 Jan Mar	1964 Apr Jun
A. MEMBERS OF CONGRESS									
1. Congressional letters and telegrams received....	652	818	90	234	183	86	533	30	190
2. Congressmen who visited London.....	49	39	3	4	13	19	39	18	14
3. Courtesies extended to the above Congressmen by the Embassy.....									
a. Met upon arrival.....	49	38	3	4	13	16	36	18	13
b. Hotel reservations....	48	35	3	4	13	18	38	14	7
c. Local transportation..	24	37	3	4	6	16	29	18	8
d. Appointment with Ambassador.....	11	9	2	1	1	2	6	1	1
e. Briefing by Ambassador	3	7	0	1	1	0	2	1	1
f. Meetings with other Embassy officers.....	16	37	3	4	12	10	29	3	5
g. Lunch or dinner at Ambassador's Residence	5	4	0	1	1	0	2	0	0
h. Reception or cocktails at Ambassador's Residence.	5	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	2
i. Entertainment by other Embassy officers.....	7	0	0	2	3	2	7	0	4
j. Arrangements for schedules or travel...	26	36	3	4	13	5	25	16	8
k. Appointments with official or non-official British.....	17	11	3	2	1	3	9	15	2
l. Secretarial service...	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
m. Accompanied to departure point.....	35	36	1	4	12	16	33	18	6

	Total 1961 Apr-Dec	Total 1962	1963 Jan Mar	1963 Apr Jun	1963 Jul Sep	1963 Oct Dec	Total 1963	1964 Jan Mar	1964 Apr Jun
B. TELEGRAPHIC TRAFFIC									
1. Telegrams received by Embassy	25962	34211	9954	4187	12549	7632	34322	10178	10402
2. Telegrams sent by Embassy	8011	12601	3523	3069	5222	2506	15220	2325	2405
C. AMBASSADOR									
1. Receptions (including National Days and cocktail parties):									
a. To which Ambassador Invited	262	228	30	64	63	70	227	44	90
b. Accepted	32	29	2	7	3	7	19	4	9
2. Lunches									
a. To which Ambassador invited	116	102	13	25	10	23	71	13	29
b. Accepted	53	33	6	10	2	3	21	3	8
3. Dinners									
a. To which Ambassador invited	178	169	39	48	10	32	129	32	51
b. Accepted	34	31	10	4	0	2	16	4	9
4. Miscellaneous Invitations:									
a. Received by Ambassador	277	253	48	74	42	62	226	37	79
b. Accepted by Ambassador	40	47	11	9	3	3	26	4	20
5. Days Ambassador away from London on official business (distance in parenthesis)	84 (29191)	87 (26562)	29 (7348)	7 (7714)	38 (7856)	9 (4396)	83 (27314)	19 (10947)	9 (1326)

	Total 1961 Apr-Dec	Total 1962	1963 Jan Mar	1963 Apr Jun	1963 Jul Sep	1963 Oct Dec	Total 1963	1964 Jan Mar	1964 Apr Jun
6. Speeches by Ambassador...	19	27	4	1	0	2	7	6	3
7. Calls on the Ambassador by U.S. officials (other than staff members) - Totals:....	92	105	19	44	9	17	89	44	185
a. State.....	43	43	8	8	1	9	26	14	15
b. U.S.I.S.	1	0	5	?	0	0	7	0	1
c. A.I.D.	0	16	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
d. White House.....	1	2	1	2	4	0	7	1	1
e. Defense	2	6	0	5	0	0	5	5	6
f. Army.....	4	0	0	3	2	0	5	5	8
g. Navy.....	7	2	1	4	0	1	6	7	7
h. Air Force.....	10	2	1	3	1	0	5	10	128
i. Treasury-.....	3	2	3	0	0	1	4	1	0
j. Ex-Im Bank.....	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
k. A.E.C.	6	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
l. Misc. Other.....	15	27	0	14	1	5	20	0	19
8. Calls on the Ambassador by other than U.S. officials and staff members:									
a. Foreign Ambassadors.....	52	28	7	3	4	10	24	12	6
b. Foreign Journalists.....	38	30	41	2	4	0	47	17	5
c. U.S. Journalists.....	44	68	32	17	6	11	66	22	16
d. Misc. Others.....	132	222	48	67	20	38	173	33	103
9. Calls on Foreign Ambassadors	66	16	16	6	0	0	22	6	13

	Total 1961 Apr-Dec	Total 1962	1963 Jan Mar	1963 Apr Jun	1963 Jul Sep	1963 Oct Dec	Total 1963	1964 Jan Mar	1964 Apr Jun
D. RESIDENCE:									
1. Given by Ambassador (no. of guests in parenthesis):									
a. Receptions.....	31 (1490)	32 (1817)	4 (320)	7 (402)	4 (627)	3 (234)	18 (1583)	6 (663)	10 (892)
b. Lunches (including those in Chancery).....	42 (318)	61 (520)	6 (50)	11 (106)	5 (27)	8 (85)	30 (268)	9 (118)	7 (59)
c. Dinners.....	33 (355)	33 (372)	9 (104)	9 (74)	3 (31)	8 (97)	29 (306)	4 (62)	10 (179)
2. Mrs. Bruce									
a. Wives' meetings.....	9 (532)	12 (868)	3 (190)	4 (284)	0	4 (390)	11 (864)	4 (424)	3 (355)
b. Ambassadresses received.	3	9	3	1	0	0	4	3	4
3. Overnight guests (for varying lengths of time)	45	66	15	29	14	9	67	13	28

Note: This list includes only functions of an official nature and does not include lunches, dinners, weekend events, etc., given or attended by the Ambassador, which were primarily personal and private.

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UNITED KINGDOM INCOME AND SURTAX

A. Single Person

Income		Tax when income from employment		Tax when income from investments	
£500	($1,400)	£40	($112)	£52	($146)
£1,000	($2,800)	£179	($502)	£264	($738)
£2,000	($5,600)	£480	($1,345)	£651	($1,823)
£3,000	($8,400)	£782	($2,189)	£1,148	($3,216)
£5,000	($14,000)	£1,427	($3,997)	£2,321	($6,499)
£10,000	($28,000)	£4,080	($11,424)	£5,930	($16,605)
£20,000	($56,000)	£12,206	($34,176)	£14,578	($40,817)
£50,000	($140,000)	£38,831	($108,726)	£41,203	($115,367)
£100,000	($280,000)	£83,206	($232,976)	£85,578	($239,617)

B. Married couple with two children (age 11-16)

Income		Tax when income from employment		Tax when income from investments	
£500	($1,400)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
£1,000	($2,800)	£37	($103)	£109	($304)
£2,000	($5,600)	£325	($911)	£496	($1,389)
£3,000	($8,400)	£627	($1,755)	£943	($2,640)
£5,000	($14,000)	£1,273	($3,564)	£2,075	($5,811)
£10,000	($28,000)	£3,811	($10,671)	£5,624	($15,747)
£20,000	($56,000)	£11,875	($33,250)	£14,221	($39,818)
£50,000	($140,000)	£38,501	($107,802)	£40,846	($114,368)
£100,000	($280,000)	£82,876	($232,052)	£85,221	($238,618)

UNITED KINGDOM ESTATE DUTY

Value of Estate		Amount of Tax		Per cent of Tax
£3,000	($8,400)	£30	($84)	1%
£5,000	($14,000)	£150	($420)	3%
£10,000	($28,000)	£600	($1,680)	6%
£20,000	($56,000)	£3,000	($8,400)	15%
£50,000	($140,000)	£17,500	($49,000)	35%
£100,000	($280,000)	£50,000	($140,000)	50%
£250,000	($700,000)	£150,000	($420,000)	60%
£500,000	($1,400,000)	£350,000	($980,000)	70%
£1,000,000	($2,800,000)	£800,000	($2,240,000)	80%
£2,000,000	($5,600,000)	£1,600,000	($4,480,000)	80%

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Some interesting figures have come to my attention in connection with this negotiation. There is a greater concentration of overseas students in the United Kingdom than in any other country in the world (64,300 in 1962-63, or 10 per cent of the entire student population). It has recently been estimated by the Robbins Committee on Higher Education that the average annual cost to HMG of an overseas student who pays his own fees (as most of them do) is £450 per student. The total amount of this concealed subsidy is about £9,000,000 a year.

The total British effort in educational exchange would appear to be about £11,338,000.

Frank Canfield, who has recently moved to London, came to see me this afternoon. I saw him the other day at Goodwood. He is now established here as second to David Shepard, the Standard Oil of New Jersey representative, whose mandate seems to cover most of Western Europe, as well as Great Britain.

The last episode, as far as the Embassy was concerned, in the Sheen visit, involved Mrs. Sheen's indisposition to leave lunch in time to honor their engagement at the Mansion House. Al Wells attempted to hurry them, but she said the Mansion House people could wait, and she proposed to report Al's officiousness. They had been 20 or 25 minutes late for their appointment with me.

August 1, 1964 - Saturday

I took the BEA plane this morning to Milan, where I was met by Consul General Crain and Vice Consul Collins. They kindly shepherded me on to the train to Florence, a 3-1/2 hour trip. The station was teeming with holiday makers who occupied every compartment. Al Italia is on strike; unfortunately there was also a partial strike on the railroads, which necessitated the withdrawal of Pullman and restaurant cars. I lunched on a ham sandwich and a small flask of Chianti.

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Our Consul General at Florence, Merritt Cootes, met me and took me to Villa Capponi, where Ronnie and Penelope Tree arrived simultaneously, having come up from Rome. Evangeline and Nicky reached there this morning from Paris, with Marietta Tree, Susan Mary and Ann Patten. There was just time for a swim in the lovely sheltered pool before dinner.

This Villa Capponi, at Arcetri in the hills above Florence, was probably originally built between 1450 and 1500. The views from it are magnificent, and it has two enchanting walled gardens separated by an open grass terrace ideal for bowls and croquet. There are terra cotta pots, large and small, in both gardens, out of which project lemon and orange trees. The air is scented with tuberoses, jasmine and gardenias.

The villa belongs now to Mr. and Mrs. Richard Clifford of Philadelphia, who lease it for portions of the year. The Trees had taken over from Mrs. Ives, sister of Adlai Stevenson.

August 2, 1964 - Sunday

We idled away the beautiful day with siestas after lunch and much swimming. In the afternoon some of us went to the Cootes' house; it is owned by the U. S. Government, and probably the finest American Consular establishment anywhere. Patsy and Jim Webb, with one of their daughters, came there for tea. Jim developed in an interesting way the background of the moon shot which successfully terminated yesterday, sending back to earth thousands of valuable pictures.

August 3, 1964 - Monday

Sasha was due to arrive today. E and I went to meet her at the station, remained there to scan two trains from Milan, then went back to the villa to find her already ensconced. We evidently missed her in the crowds. She came

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directly via New York from New Mexico, where she [redacted] spent six weeks with a large number of other girls digging for archeological remains. She has added to her vocabulary an assortment of esoteric terms, [redacted] puzzling to those who have not delved into the earth for such purposes. She seems to have enjoyed her work enormously; she looks brown and fit.

August 4, 1964 - Tuesday

I went this afternoon with Ronnie and Susan Mary to see the gardens of the Villa Gamberaia at Settignano. They are deservedly famous. The villa was almost completely destroyed during the last war by bombing, but has now been thoroughly restored by Sr. Marchi, an industrialist from Milan.

We went on from there for tea with Prince Paul and Princess Olga of Yugoslavia. He inherited the famous Demidoff Villa, with a large acreage, several years ago from a relative. There are a few fine pictures, bronzes, pieces of sculpture, French furniture and particularly items associated with Napoleon I, from whom he is collaterally descended.

Prince Paul is a charming, highly educated man, whose knowledge of art is extensive and expert. She is a sister of Princess Marina, and has the usual good looks and delightful manners of that family.

Most of Prince Paul's excellent collection of paintings was lost during his unfortunate experiences during the war. He was lucky enough to have saved three small paintings of exceptional merit that he had sent to his friend Bernard Berenson for restoration.

Opinion is still divided as to his conduct during the war; some maintain that he followed the only possible course by yielding to the Germans in what proved to be a vain effort to spare his country, others that he was a collaborator. I am too

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unfamiliar with the facts to have any judgment in the matter, but I consider him one of the most civilized men I have ever met.

Our lunches and dinners at the Villa are sheer delight. We eat on the terrace protected from the sun. There has been a slight breeze each day, and the temperature is at least 10 degrees cooler than in Florence, which stretches out below us. It is only a 10-minute motor drive to the city, where some of us go daily for shopping or sightseeing. The ladies seem to spend considerable time at Marchese Pucci's emporium. Unfortunately, this attractive man left Florence before our arrival. One floor of his magnificent town palace is used for his shop.

August 5, 1964 - Wednesday

Susan Mary, Ronnie and I made an expedition today to see former Queen Helen of Rumania. She has an attractive villa and fine gardens. She must be going on to 70, but retains considerable beauty. She is engaging conversationally, and told us many dramatic stories of her 8-year stay in Rumania during and after the war. She is said to be in reduced financial circumstances; consequently the villa, although not listed for sale, could be bought. She is asking $500,000 for it--although it has a small and valuable farm, I doubt she will receive such a price.

This afternoon we all went to see Harold Acton, the author, at Villa La Pietra. Part of it is 15th Century. His father was an antique dealer on a tremendous and remunerative scale. He created most of the gardens, which abound in topiary and garden sculpture, mostly Venetian. Acton is a distinguished scholar; his family, including the famous Lord Acton, have had close associations with Italy for generations. His best known book is "The Bourbons of Naples"; he is now engaged in writing a novel.

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Although there is no reason to expect he will not live for many years, the property will ultimately pass as a gift from him to New York University, which will use it as a center for art students.

August 6, 1964 - Thursday

We went today to see Villa I Tatti, which Bernard Berenson left to Harvard University. This astounding figure [redacted] lived in it for more than 50 years, during which he [redacted] developed its gardens and farm. There are twelve scholars who pass their days in its library of 55,000 volumes; they have lodgings in Florence. There are many fine paintings, bronzes, and objects of Oriental art, but the book collection is the core of the Foundation. This was my first visit to I. Tatti; I only wish I had been there during BB's lifetime. He attracted to himself some of the best intellects and personalities of the United States and Europe.

August 7, 1964 - Friday

Another peaceful day with forays into Florence. I cannot imagine how a more congenial group could have been gathered together--Marietta and Ronnie have a genius for hospitality and generosity.

August 8, 1964 - Saturday

The four Bruces left this morning by train for Milan. We stopped for drinks with the Crains, [redacted] then took a plane to London, which we reached in an hour and a half. Sasha remained at the airport to meet her friend Jane Frick, who is to spend the rest of the summer with us. We went home to late dinner.

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August 9, 1964 - Sunday

Due to the disturbing nature of the telegrams about the Cyprus situation I went to the office this morning to determine whether or not I should accompany the family to Scotland tonight. It was soon evident I should stay here. I called on Peter Carrington at the Foreign Office, and found him deeply disturbed by current news from the island. The Greek Cypriots are up to their usual tricks; they are trying to overrun the remainder of the Turkish Cypriot positions. The Turks are at last retaliating with air strikes by fighter jets. Their jets can remain over the island for an hour, whereas the Greeks can only do so for five minutes. In view of the disturbances, Alec Home is coming down from Scotland tonight. I talked a couple of times to George Ball in Washington, where the high officials of the State Department are incessantly occupied with this affair. The President has left Texas and is expected there today.

August 10, 1964 - Monday

I went to see Harold Caccia and Peter Carrington this morning. They discussed British views regarding next steps in Cyprus. I sent this telegram to George Ball on the subject:

Lunched at Bucks. The Prime Minister asked me to come to Downing Street at 3:30 this afternoon. We went over the ground covered by my telegram of this morning. He decided to call President Johnson, [redacted] to express his grave concern and his feeling there should be immediate contingency planning in case the talks at Geneva had no fruitful result.

We went back and forth over the possibilities presented for consideration. Before going down I [redacted] talked to George Ball, who reported considerable progress

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING AmEmbassy London

SECRET
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Charge: STATE

Control:

Date:

ACTION: SecState Washington FLASH

INFO: ~~A~~ Geneva for Acheson

Paris-- for USRO

For Under Secretary Ball from Bruce.

CYPRUS.

Prime Minister who returned London this morning has been discussing and considering various suggestions for next step in Cyprus situation.

His order of preference is (1) meeting between Inonu and Papandreou at whatever location agreeable to them; (2) Geneva meeting of Foreign Ministers or Chiefs of State. PM realizes probably impossible for President Johnson leave US but would attend himself if Secretary Rusk or any one else, including Acheson, designated by US Government were present. This in effect would be step up of present conversations at Geneva. (3) NATO meeting of Foreign Ministers. ~~THE~~ British indications are that certain NATO powers, especially Canada, doubtful about this, since it might be considered to impinge upon responsibilities undertaken by UN. (4) Least attractive in PM's judgment is meeting of Prime Ministers of Guarantor Powers. He thinks this would be completely inacceptable to Makarios and consequen~~tly ENOSIS~~ /and consequen~~tly ENOSIS~~

AME: Bruce/cc ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ SECRET
Classification

~~BRUCEXX~~

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING

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Charge: Control:

- 2 -

Date:

and consequently unproductive.

I am seeing PM at 3:30 this afternoon British time. He would like us you to consider these possible actions before then and advise me of your thinking before I visit him. I will telephone you 9:30 this morning your time.

GP-3.

BRUCE

AMB:DBruce/ec - Aug. 10, 1964

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had been made by Dean Acheson in his conversations with Greek representatives. Ball thought it would be fatal to developing these connections further if proposals were made for other participants. It was finally decided after talks during the afternoon to let the affair rest for the time being in Acheson's hands. I called Dean in Geneva to ask him to tell Sammy Hood in detail what had taken place today. This he agreed to do. Late this afternoon Harold Wilson called me for a fill-in on Cyprus. He had earlier seen the Prime Minister, who told him how the situation was viewed from the British Government standpoint. Wilson pronounced himself satisfied with his briefings and said he thought he would resume his vacation. While rock climbing in Scotland, a day or so ago, he slipped and knocked himself badly on the head; however, he does not need to be hospitalized. The Prime Minister expects to go to Chequers tonight and remain there for some days. Two of his fingers were bandaged when I saw him. He tore them while pruning rosebushes. He was a bit disconsolate over having to abandon his vacation and missing the opening of the grouse season. There was a crowd of newspaper reporters and photographers at Downing Street. I was asked for an interview, but declined to make any remarks. We were freely snapped by the cameramen.

There is still a hang-over from the Viet-nam operations. During the weekend there were three demonstrations at the Embassy. On Sunday a Communist group of 450 and a CND lot of 30 appeared. On Saturday, the Afro Asians were present with a strength of 30. There were no incidents or arrests.

George Ball called me tonight at the house, to ask British backing for further representations we intended to make to the Security Council and to the Turkish Government. Harold undertook to do this. Nothing could be more cooperative or closely coordinated than the consultations between the British and ourselves on this subject. During one of my calls to George Ball today I made these notes of our Government's attitude regarding the P.M.'s desire to push matters forward:

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MEMORANDUM OF TELEPHONE CONVERSATION WITH GEORGE BALL, 2:00 p.m. AUGUST 10, 1964.

In Washington they have had reports and denials of warfare today on Cyprus. In connection with my telegram of this morning, opinion in Washington is that they would like to reserve decision at least during today in order to ascertain whether the cease-fire will break down.

Of the choices mentioned:

(1) is not to our liking at this time, and we would prefer to reserve judgment until another few days of conversation at Geneva have taken place.

(2) We would prefer the present conference of Geneva to a meeting there of Foreign Ministers or Chiefs of State. The Greeks have sent a higher level representative who arrived last night.

(3) We regard this NATO meeting more favorably than the other proposals if the cease-fire breaks down. We think it could be handled within UN terms of reference. Ball is going to talk to the Canadians about this today.

(4) We are more or less inclined to agree with the PM's judgments about the least attractive possibility being a meeting of the Prime Ministers of Guarantor Powers.

General Sunay (Turkish) is meeting Lemnitzer tomorrow in Paris.

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August 11, 1964 - Tuesday

I stopped at the Polish Embassy this morning, to sign the book of remembrance, open in honor of the Polish President who died a few days ago. After doing so I had a talk with Ambassador Rodzinski. He told me he was leaving this post the end of September, so we arranged to have lunch before his departure.

I talked to Caccia. He is going to Chequers later in the day, to see the PM, and will call me this afternoon.

Lunched at the American Club with Bill Fitzgerald and Bill Lyons of Pan American it was the latter's 50th birthday; a [redacted] young 50 he looks. The Club has at last appointed a wine committee and laid in a stock, in which hitherto it has been notably lacking. The three of us had an excellent bottle of Pouilly Fumé.

This afternoon I talked to Caccia about his discussions with the Prime Minister. The PM agreed to leave the Cyprus problem in the Geneva channel for the immediate future, but is concerned to keep the momentum going, since he is still anxious about the time factor.

The British are relieved over the postponement of another meeting of the Security Council. What they wish is for the UN Forces to try to maintain the present uneasy peace on the island.

The PM's telephone talk with the President yesterday broke down quickly [redacted] because of a mechanical failure. Just before this occurred the PM [redacted] told that George Ball had something he wished to add. I was to check up on this. I did so by telephoning George, who said he wanted to draw to the attention of HMG the fact that the Turkish acceptance of a cease fire was tentative, in that they were insisting on a return to the status quo ante. This is the same point he [redacted] made to me last night; I had already passed it on to Caccia.

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August 12, 1964 - Wednesday

Staff meeting this morning. Caccia phoned me that in a talk with Greenhill last night George Ball spoke of an agenda covering the possible manner in which the Greek Government might deal with Makarios, provided the Greeks and Turks were preliminarily in accord on a settlement. The agenda, however, has not been disclosed to the British. He asked whether I would try to secure it. This is like their request of yesterday for a copy of what Acheson refers to as a draft "treaty" given by him to the Greeks, the Turks, and the Department of State. I spoke about this to Ball yesterday. He told me to take it up with Acheson; last night I had a telegram from Dean stating he had turned over a copy to Sammy Hood George Ball was forthcoming about the British request for the proposed agenda, and said he had just briefed Greenhill thoroughly on the subject.

I received the sad news this morning of the death of Ian Fleming at the age of 56. He had been for some time immobilized at Sandwich, where Anne and his son Caspar (who is 12 today) were with him. When he heard we were going to Scotland, Ian said he would like particularly to come up with his family to stay with us, in order to re-visit the scenes of his youth near the house we have taken. I talked to him on the telephone last night, after Annie advised E he would be too ill to move that far. When I conversed with him he said he was in good spirits, felt better but was bored by having to stay in bed. As we concluded the conversation, he remarked "the nurse is just bringing me some whisky and cigarettes." He was taken to the hospital as an emergency case about ten o'clock, and died about one o'clock this morning. This is a sad occurrence, although since stricken by repeated heart attacks, I think he had lost all will to live. Nevertheless, he remained a gay and amusing companion.

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I know of no recent instance of an author whose books enjoyed such popularity. He was, as well, on the way to making a handsome fortune. He was a staunch friend, and I was devoted to him since I first met him in the early days of the war, when he worked so competently for Admiral John Godfrey in British Naval Intelligence.

I lunched today at White's with Victor Santa Cruz. He feels confident that the Government to be elected in Chile next month will be fiscally sound, although more inclined to the left than the present one. He thinks whoever is elected will have to re-open the question of taxes and other matters related to the Kennecot and Anaconda subsidiaries in his country. These vast enterprises are 100% owned by the parent companies. I consider, as Victor does, this to be a great mistake, not alone in Chile, but in almost every foreign country. It would be wiser to have local participation in the ownership of such corporations.

Andrew Devonshire and Hugh Fraser joined us for coffee. They have both had to abandon their holidays for the time being, Andrew because of Duncan Sandys' being away on vacation, and Hugh as a result of Peter Thorneycroft's absence on convalescence. Andrew had been delegated the task of dressing down Soteriades, the Cypriot High Commissioner. He did so the night before last. Soteriades had, on television and to newspapermen, made violent and intemperate attacks on the British Government. He had also, like his Foreign Minister, declared the Cypriots were ready, in defense of their independence, to accept the outbreak of a third world war. Ordinarily, a diplomat using such language would be declared persona non grata. In Soteriades' case this will not be done, for the retaliation of the Cypriots against the British forces in Cyprus would probably be immediate, and Makarios would be likely to force their General to leave. Another consideration, of course, is Cyprus's Commonwealth status.

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The cease-fire appears to have been observed today, but the whole situation is menacing. Inonu has sent a message to Athens, in the course of which he says: "There is in Cyprus at present an administration which trifles with fate of Turkish and Greek nations with complete irresponsibility and systematically destroy the foundations of peace and cooperation between our nations established as result lengthy efforts."

No one feels any assurance that even if the Greek and Turkish Governments could agree on a settlement of the problem, it would be acceptable to the Greek Cypriots. Belcher, our Ambassador, reports each day from Nicosia the virulence of feeling against Americans. They have whipped their ill regulated passions up to a point where they accuse us of having incited the Turkish air raids. In support of this they say the Turkish jets and bombs were supplied by the U. S. to the Turks. This is indeed true, but it is also a fact that the Greek Army is almost entirely equipped with American weapons.

The weather in London during the month of July and thus far in August has been the best almost in living memory. Bob Anderson says there will be bumper grain crops.

I saw De Myers today. He has just returned from the U. S. on his way back to Ethiopia. He thinks he was successful in inducing Foundations and others to furnish the money necessary for the extension of the work of the University.

August 13, 1964 - Thursday

Polly Wisner called me from Washington about 11:30 last night, to say that Ethel Fowler had died of cancer at Hot Springs, Virginia. She has been desperately ill for months. There now remains only one of the famous Cryder triplets, Elsie Woodward, who was with her sister at Hot Springs. Edith Cutler was also [illegible]

[redacted] Together with fatally stricken by cancer ten years ago... [redacted] Mildred Bliss and Alice Longworth, Ethel was our closest friend in that age category in Washington. She had hosts of friends everywhere, and was certainly one of the most attractive women of our time.

I heard from E that Lord Lovat, Rex Benson, Philip Hardwick, and several of the youngsters [redacted] walked up grouse at our place yesterday, killing 66 brace.

Ambassador Anderson has just come here from his post in Lisbon, to stay with Admiral Griffin before going on for a golfing tour in Scotland. He is enthusiastic about his work in Portugal, and impressed favorably by conditions in Angola and Mozambique, which he recently visited.

Lt. Gen. Swofford, Commander of the Air Force Academy at Montgomery, Alabama, called on me. He is heading a survey team to investigate the possibility on behalf of the Department of Defense of effecting economies in their foreign activities.

I lunched at White's with Henry Tiarks and Victor Santa Cruz. I have never seen the Club more crowded, due probably to its harboring members of the Turf [redacted] this month. The Garrick, the Turf, and some other Clubs are closed for August. This vacation month has resulted in a noticeable diminution of traffic congestion in London.

There was nothing of interest from Cyprus today. Cabot Lodge expects to come here about August 24, after leaving Paris, to talk to the British about the situation in Viet-Nam. The Prime Minister and Foreign Minister will probably be in Scotland at that time, but Lord Carrington and Caccia will entertain him.

I went tonight for dinner with Martha and Findley Burns to the Hunting Lodge in the Haymarket. Afterwards, we saw "The Right Honorable Gentleman" at Her Majesty's Theater.

[redacted]

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I hope to get off to Scotland tomorrow night. The PM kindly told Caccia to advise me to go, and if I had any Government business to take up with him I could get in touch with him there.

August 14, 1964 - Friday

An unproductive day at the office with almost nothing substantive to deal with. Dr. Luther Terry, Surgeon General of the United States, and Mrs. Terry, with Drs. Ferrier and Osborne, came to see me this morning. Terry had been in the Soviet Union for quite a while on a visit, with the intention of seeing what hospitals and recreation there is. He was accorded every facility to visit the latter, but said he was not permitted to investigate hospital conditions to anything like the extent he wished.

I lunched at White's with Kenneth Lindsay. He is now 75 years old, and in spite of acute arthritis which forces him to use two canes, he still fox hunts. He says the best hunting country in England now is that of the Cottesmore. White's was again congested today with Turf Club members. I had chats with Johannes Schwarzenberg, Harold Caccia, and some of the younger men from the Turf. Ken has lived here for 50 years. He goes back to Boston each year, but continues his work daily, except when on vacation, in his London office.

The play last night was the best I have yet seen in London. There was a formidable cast, including Anthony Quayle, Corin Redgrave (Michael's son), Anna Massey (daughter of Raymond Massey), and a gifted beautiful Australian, Coral Browne. The subject was the career of Sir Charles Dilke and his famous divorce case tried in London in 1886. It was probably the greatest political scandal in British 19th Century history.

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Dean Acheson must be feeling somewhat testy over the inquiries directed to him by the British. He telegraphed me yesterday from Geneva as follows:

> "I have suggested to Hood that stories out of London regarding Home's plans for Prime Ministerial or Foreign Ministerial conference on Cyprus if Geneva talks fail do not enhance our already slim chances. He agreed and will deprecate these obvious attempts to make H.M.G seem busy."

We forwarded today a letter from the President to Sir Winston Churchill. It was:

I left tonight for Scotland at 7:10 by train from Euston Station.

August 15, 1964 - Saturday

I arrived at Aviemore about 7:30 a.m., after a twelve hour train journey, as comfortable as one can ever expect to be on a night train.

E and Kisty met me and drove me to Kinveachy Forest to breakfast with the Bruce and Hesketh broods, plus Sasha's friend Jane Frick, a total of seven children.

This domain, which we have rented jointly with Kisty, is one of Lady Seafield's immense Scottish holdings. It consists of about 30,000 acres, mostly moorland. We have the right to rough grouse shooting, but not to driving, which will be commenced by the family on September First. There is also fishing in a trout loch, but not for salmon in the River Spey, for that is reserved on another lease. Our rent is exceptionally small--350 pounds, probably because this is the first time she has let the property.

The house is modern, ugly, but unusually comfortable. It has one particularly pleasant room called the "Log Cabin"--the walls are decorated with heads of choice stags shot on the place, most of them royals.

I did not feel inclined to leave immediately after breakfast for a day's walking up of grouse. The guns, mostly Fraser cousins from near-by, returned for tea, soaked to the skin by steady rain, having shot 33 brace.

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David and I shopped in Grantown, lunched with E, then had a glorious two family dinner.

August 10, 1964

Dear Sir Winston:

I want to join with your colleagues in the House of Commons and your admirers around the world in extending my heartfelt congratulations on your recent retirement from that respected body.

Your sixty-four historic years in Parliament have surely encompassed one of the most remarkable careers of our time, indeed, of any time. As a legislator you have been a model for those in public life everywhere. As a leader of the Free World you have provided enduring leadership for all of us with boundless energy, unsurpassed eloquence and steadfast courage.

As a longtime member of the United States Congress, I always particularly enjoyed a comment you made to it in 1941: "I cannot help reflecting that if my father had been American and my mother British instead of the other way around, I might have got here on my own!"

I have also often thought of the message you sent us in 1943 -- it stands as a lasting standard for all of us: "The price of greatness is responsibility. If the people of the United States had continued in mediocre station, struggling with the wilderness, absorbed in their own affairs, and a factor of no consequence in the movement of the world, they might have remained forgotten and undisturbed beyond their protecting oceans. But one cannot rise to be in many ways the leading community in the civilized world without being convulsed by its agonies and inspired by its causes."

The United States will always regard you with deep affection and warm esteem. We are sorry to see you retire to Chartwell, but we know that no one has a greater capacity

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for fully living this life, whether pursued in public or private terms.

For myself and for a nation proud to have you as an honorary citizen, I want to extend all of our very best wishes to you for the years ahead.

Sincerely,

The Right Honorable
Sir Winston Churchill, K. G., O. M., C. H.
Chartwell
Westerham
Kent
England

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August 16, 1964 - Sunday

E and I walked this morning, the Hesketh went to mass. What I feared occurred. Herman Eilts called me from London, to report receipt of an Eyes Only telegram from Secretary Rusk, instructing me to discuss its contents with the PM, or Rab Butler. Since we had to talk on an open line, it was difficult to be specific about what Dean expected. It seems that we fear the Soviets are about to enter into a mutual defense pact with Makarios. We want the Guarantor powers, Britain, Greece, Turkey, to warn the Cyprus Government against such an agreement, stating they will not tolerate any understanding of this nature.

Butler is in the country; he will be at his office tomorrow. I told Eilts to give the message to Jack Rennie for Harold Caccia, or Peter Carrington. I telephoned the Prime Minister in Scotland, advising him of what I had done. He made no comment on the substance, but said he would be dealing with it next week during a trip to London.

I suspect that Makarios' project is calculated to blackmail Greece into rejecting the Acheson mediation efforts.

This affair may require my presence at the office. I [redacted] arranged before I left with Harold Caccia, in whom I have complete confidence, for him to summon me back whenever he might think it advisable, so I shall reach a decision in the light of what he and Elim O'Shaughnessy counsel, after I have talked again to Eilts tonight. On our side, Herman is a Cyprus star; he combines sound judgment with knowledge and indefatigability; his relations with the Foreign and Commonwealth Relations Offices are excellent.

To cap it all, Toumioja, the Finnish UN Mediator, has had a stroke; this renders impossible his impending trip to Greece, Turkey and Cyprus.

Rained all day.

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August 17, 1964 - Monday

Rain. Kisty, David, the head keeper, an underkeeper and I ploughed through wet heather all morning. We saw nine coveys of grouse. I had three shots and killed two birds--one old, the other young. The birds were wild, as is said always to be the case in rainy weather. Davie was unlucky and killed nothing, no wonder since he had never shot before.

Lolled about this afternoon. Sasha and Jane left at 10:30 a.m. to climb a mountain. We were alarmed when they were still absent at 7:30. However, they wandered in just before dinner, to report on a strenuous walk.

I telephoned to Elim and Herman. Butler [redacted] told them he saw no reason for me to come back now; he is to talk further to Elim tomorrow.

August 18, 1964 - Tuesday

We were to have looked for capercailzie this morning, but since the hills are enshrouded in mist, and light rain is steadily falling, we abandoned the project.

Went brown trout fishing in the lock this afternoon; caught five fish, two of them 1-3/4 pounds each. It was cold; the rain never ceased.

Herman telephoned me tonight to say it was thought best for me to return to London. The Third Air Force will send a plane tomorrow to fetch me from the RAF airfield at Kinloss, the village from which my Scottish ancestor is supposed to have migrated to Virginia in the 17th Century.

This means renunciation of the day's salmon fishing offered me tomorrow by Mrs. Hammond, Simon Lovat's lessee, on the Beauly River. This stretch is famous, and has already yielded over 300 salmon this year.

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The pertinent portions of the Ball-Acheson telecon have been forwarded to me. If Dean's interview today with the Turks is moderately favorable, he will send a letter (approved by the President) to Papandreou urging him to constructive action.

Rab talked to me, also, about Yemen and Saudi-Arabia. He thinks our two Governments should review their policies there, and consider whether changes are desirable. The Egyptians have not honored the Bunker arrangement; instead of troop withdrawals, they have built up their military forces to a strength of 40,000, which are in process of engulfing the whole country.

Lunched at Bucks today. Sat next to Tony Lambton. He has recanted his prediction a few months ago of a smashing Tory defeat, and now thinks his party will scrape through. He asked me to shoot in December at his place near Durham. Stash has again invited me to Yorkshire. These two preserves are reputed to show the highest pheasants in England.

Tonight, about 10:30 p.m., Labouisse saw Papandreou and gave him Acheson's letter. Earlier, Dean had an inconclusive, but not entirely unfavorable, conversation with the Turkish civilian and military representatives in Geneva.

Herman van Roijen, the Netherlands Ambassador, spent an hour with me this morning talking about the MLF and European Unity. He is a strong advocate for his country joining the MLF.

August 21, 1964 - Friday

E got up at 5:30 this morning. She will join Letitia Elliott at London Airport for a Glasgow-Inverness flight.

Labouisse's report has arrived. I went to the Foreign Office to discuss it, and Acheson's letter, with Carrington and Caccia. The British have offered full

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Today, E and the others--I think chiefly to gratify Nicky--were due to get up at 4 a.m. to try to view the Loch Ness Monster, in whose existence (indeed in that of a colony of the creatures) Nicky and his Mother profoundly believe.

Letitia was delayed; she only arrived after 11 p.m. to report the complete succes of a day of adventure, save for the sighting of a Monster.

August 25, 1964 - Tuesday

The usual matitudinal visit to Carrington, Caccia, Dodson, and Rennie, after I had seen Letitia off to the airport.

Following our interview, I sent this message around the circuit:

Thomas F. Patton, Chairman and President of Republic Steel Corporation, President of the American Iron & Steel Institute, Director of A.T.& T., the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., etc., called on me with W. B. Boyer, the Financial Vice President of Republic Steel. Brother Jim is, in length of service, the senior member of their board.

Patton, like his predecessors, Tom Girdler (now 86 and crippled by a stroke), Charlie White (in his seventies but still vigorous) is a fellow of enormous vitality. I had an enjoyable talk with him and his associate.

I lunched Rodzinski, the Polish Ambassador, at Bucks. I shall miss him when he returns next month to an assignment in the Foreign Office, with which will be coupled lecturing in the University, at Warsaw. He thinks when the US can do so, without loss of face, we should talk to the Peking Chinese and others about future policy in South East Asia.

This was prompted by the series of news bulletins, each more discouraging in substance, flowing in today from Saigon. General Khanh is on the ropes; he has resigned as President, the Military junta has been dissolved, the parading, belligeren

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students have overthrown the Government. Prospects are gloomy even if one takes a long view.

Ogden Reid, Congressman from New York, came to see me this afternoon. He is much interested, especially in light of his experience as Ambassador to Israel, in the State Department being adequately financed. He questioned me about my allowances here. He expects to devote serious attention to the FBO operation, and to the State Budget during the next session of Congress.

Herman and I went again to the FO to see Caccia and Rennie. There was little new. They have sent to Washington a statement on further financing of the UN forces on Cyprus. Caccia speculates whether it might frighten Makarios into a modicum of good sense if their withdrawal was proposed.

August 26, 1964 - Wednesday

Ball has answered my message about the possibility of the US shooting at Turks, implied in a Deptel. He says that his telegram was exploratory, intended to solicit advice from relevant posts. USG was not considering using the Sixth Fleet, or any other American military force, against the Turks.

In his message, referring to the Papandreou Government's weakness, he quotes Al Smith's comment: "You cannot hang a custard pie on a hook."

During the night, a report arrived from Labouisse relating his conversation, earlier in the evening, with King Constantine. The King had seen Makarios, and, founded on their talk, [redacted] prepared a letter, the text of which Harry was to transmit immediately to President Johnson. This should arrive a day before the President's departure to accept the Democratic Presidential nomination at Atlantic City.

Since the King requested that his message be held in strictest confidence, I shall not mention it to the British.

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(4) The gist of it is that he had obtained Makarios' acceptance of the installation of a NATO base on Cyprus if enosis were achieved; (2) his government, as well as the opposition, would also agree to the installation, on lease, of a Turkish base on the Greek island of Castellorizio, and to full guarantees to the Turkish-Cypriots.

On the basis of these concessions, the King appealed to the President for "your kind initiative for agreeing to an immediate common resolution by the Greek and Cypriot parliaments for enosis."

"Thus, peace will be safeguarded, and Soviet influence will be barred from the Eastern Mediterranean."

Herman and I had the usual morning meeting with our four friends at the Foreign Office. George Ball has sent word to Rab Butler, in response to the latter's inquiry, that he would be prepared to come over here in a few days to confer with him, Acheson and others, if that should seem desirable.

In speaking of how consistently Makarios has outwitted, or outsmarted, the Greeks and every one else, Jack Rennie likened Papandreou to Mr. Dooley's boastful barroom character who, after engaging in a violent fight with an enemy, when rescued from beneath his opponent said: "I got my nose firmly between his teeth--then I knew I had him."

After our meeting, I talked to Carrington and Caccia about my own difficulties over going to Scotland to pay off the expenses owing there. Most of it could be handled at a distance, but not the fees to gamekeepers, ghillies, and a dozen other debts. I half-expected to leave here Friday night, but it seems to all of us better for me to take tonight's train, and be back here early Saturday morning. I shall check this with George Ball.

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There was a delicious tidbit in one of yesterday's newspapers on dog insurance in Switzerland. It seems that Swiss law demands insurance be carried on dogs against their harming humans. A suit is brought against the dog, not against the owner.

Lunched at Bucks.

Talked to Ball on the telephone this afternoon. He said for me to go to Scotland for two days. He will send me a telegram on latest developments before my departure, particularly regarding President's answer to the Greek King's letter.

Rab Butler sent for me to talk about our maritime shipping trouble, a perennial.

I sent this telegram on the subject:

Afterwards, we discussed Cyprus. I also arranged for him to see Ogden Reid tomorrow.

Rab kindly suggested that I stay in Scotland until at least Monday, but I do not intend to do so.

I took the 7 p.m. train for Aviemore.

August 27, 1964 - Thursday

Yesterday in London there was undiluted blue sky, matching a temperature of 85°. This has been the most equable, warm, August in living memory in the Capital. In Scotland, like the people, all is different. It was raining at Kinveachy, and continued to do so throughout theday. We gathered an assortment of children and keepers to drive capercaillie over me. The young and old swept through a pine forest, tapping on trees, blowing whistles, clapping their hands. They put up four birds, but I did not see them. Anyhow, climbing a mountain to reach my hidden stand was good exercise.

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The house is bursting with guests. The whole of Inverness-shire seems to be owned, except for our landlady, by McEwen relatives or friends.

Davie goes each day to Grantown, ten miles off, hopeful of a match in their excellent tennis tournament; each evening he returns thwarted by incessant rain. Nicky and the girls walk on the moors. It is quite an idyllic life.

August 28, 1964 - Friday

Rain. We went this morning to Inverness and Beauly, unvisited by me since the early thirties. The latter, a village in Lovat land, is distinguished by the renowned tweed mills of Campbell. I bought four yards of what I thought an exceptionally attractive pattern.

I had a woodcock for lunch; yesterday, I was pampered with a snipe.

Fraser and other cousins of Kisty [redacted], under her guidance, waded through the heather. The result was a dozen brace of grouse.

The Tollemaches and Lady Something Grant joined us for tea, before my departure for the seven o'clock train.

Our Government has agreed to a postponement of the maritime dispute.

August 29, 1964 - Saturday

Temperature 72°. Sunny.

I went with Herman to see Rab Butler, Caccia, Dodson, Rennie. We exchanged information. Yesterday, the Turks smashed windows in our USIS information center at Ankara, as well as in the Greek Embassy there.

Makarios has gone to Cairo, after refusing to allow a rotation of Turkish troops next Monday on Cyprus. This could lead to serious incidents.

I also discussed the Yemen-Faysal affair with Butler and Caccia.

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Telephoned Dean Acheson at Geneva. Tentatively we agreed he and Alice will stay with us next week. I have fixed a schedule for him to talk to Rab.

Lunched at White's. Had fun talking to Paul Munster. He was here only for the day, having come from Venice to attend the funeral of his brother-in-law, Lord Ilchester, a great landowner. He died at 58, predeceased by his only sons, the last of whom was stabbed in the back by Greek Cypriots. His enormous estate, valuable pictures, memorabilia from Holland House, will probably be largely absorbed by death duties.

It was a business to cancel my undertaking to go next week to Edinburgh. Our Consul-General McGuaid was to give a reception for me on September 2, and I was to represent the Government at the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra's performance for the Queen on the following evening.

Willis Armstrong has generously volunteered to take over my obligations; I shall have to make my peace with the Lord Provost.

Telephoned to E to break the news, which will necessitate her cancelling her projected trip, with the children, to Paris.

Sent two telegrams on Yemen and Iraq to the Department:

Office again this afternoon.

Tonight the Turks decided to postpone the rotation of their troops on Cyprus, set for Monday; thus there will be no immediate risk of invasion in this connection.

Paul Munster has been talking to a rich Milanese, who wishes to buy his villa in Venice. Although he has never met the man, the latter on the telephone told him he could not yet make a final offer since he was still occupied in transferring large assets out of Italy. I suspect similar transactions are being effected by other rich Italians, adversely adding to the deterioration in the country's financial and economic position.

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"When I saw Caccia today, he spoke of a report from UK Embassy in Baghdad that UAR troops, perhaps up to brigade strength, would shortly be sent to Iraq to participate in joint Iraqui-UAR maneuvers. He observed that the despatch of such UAR troops might be benign and they might leave after maneuvers are completed. On other hand, possibility cannot be discounted they might remain afterwards to bolster Arif's faltering position. Any such development would mean effective UAR domination of Iraq. It could have profoundly adverse effects on IPC interests in Iraq, on Saudi Arabia, and on Kuwait."

"Secretary's message delivered to Butler this morning.

When I saw Butler later in morning, he read message in my presence. His off-the-cuff reaction was to demur at suggestion Faisal's resuming aid to Yemeni royalists would be damaging to all of our interests. He thought Faisal will step up aid to Yemeni royalists and that his doing so might help to prevent Nasser from triumphing in Yemen. This was all to the good since Yemen's becoming, as Harold Caccia put it, "an Egyptian fief" was not in any of our interests. He noted latest UK intelligence reports suggest UAR/YAR offensive has taken important ridge in Qara area, but that Iman is still holding out. Yemeni royalist forces in east are conducting attacks to ease pressure on northwest.

Butler also recalled that when he and Secretary had last met to discuss Yemen, they had agreed on need for some coalition government in Yemen. Recent developments make any such coalition arrangement improbable in near future. He did not see, therefore, what agreement Faisal and Nasser were likely to work out in Alexandria."

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We get crank letters by almost every mail. One of the drollest came in today from a woman in a Sacred Heart Convent in London. She claims to be an American citizen, once married to President Kennedy (by whom she had children), remarried later (individual not named), and finally the wife of Theodore Roosevelt, a grandson of Franklin D. She went on to say that Scotland Yard has advised her that "President Kennedy left me a considerable amount of money in order to take care of our children, plus four children he had had with three different wives he married after me and who all died strangely...most probably murdered." How crazy can one get?

August 30, 1964 - Sunday

Heavenly morning, temperature 70°. Talked to Caccia on the telephone; we agreed it was unnecessary to meet this morning.

To the office to read telegrams. The situation in Vietnam remains chaotic, that in the Congo little better, although some hope exists for constructive action at the meeting of the Organization of African Union next Thursday at Addis Ababa.

[redacted]

Prince Faysal has told our Ambassador Hart that US efforts to induce Nasser to withdraw Egyptian troops from the Yemen having proved entirely ineffective, he intends to support the loyalists, and, if necessary, send Saudi military into the area.

I spent most of the afternoon in the sunshine, pruning roses in the garden.

Dined tonight with David McEwen and young, pulchritudinous Contessa de Robilant. From Lynchburg, Virginia, she is married to an Italian and is here to have a baby in early September. We had a lot to say about Southside Virginia. To bed after midnight, having stayed late at the Terrazza restaurant in Soho.

Rory McEwen's house at 9 Tregunther Road, unoccupied for [illegible] months, was entered by two burglars this afternoon. Before they could make their loot,

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they were surprised by David and John Sebastian McEwen, who chased them down the street. When captured the police took them away. They looked about fourteen, but one of them must have been a fellow of some experience in theft, since he had a kit of efficient burglar tools in his pocket.

August 31, 1964 - Monday

Herman and I went to see Rab Butler, Caccia, and Rennie this morning. We talked about Cyprus, Yemen, and the Congo. Regarding the Congo we are asking the British to instruct their Ambassadors in certain African capitals to try to persuade native governments to give a favorable hearing to Tshombe at Addis Ababa. The British are inclined to ask their diplomats to do this in as casual a way as practicable, so as to avoid creating the impression--all too prevalent already--that Tshombe is a US-UK stooge.

We sent the following telegram:

I gave lunch in the office to Mrs. Lee Walsh, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Evaluation. She had an appalling cold, but was gay. She is a great friend and admirer of President and Mrs. Johnson. I enjoyed seeing her. She used to work for the Evening Star, and knows the Washington scene well. She told me she [redacted] once refused an offer to be Chief of Protocol in the State Department.

Cabot Lodge arrived today, and went directly to Wimbledon to lunch with the Vietnamese Ambassador. I [redacted] invited him to stay at the house, but he thought it would be more convenient if he lodged at the Connaught.

Bill Tyler is at Antigny. He writes EB "Some hours of rain to which the countryside responded in enameled grace and beauty. The rain also makes it possible for us to make a provision of snails--our own golden-shelled snails. The little dears have been thinking things over for a week in a wire cage, and have been

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given delicious flour as a diet until the track they leave behind is as white as that which lies before them. They are about to be eaten today at lunch; and will be washed down with Passetoutgrain.....Please tell David that my great discovery since I've been over here is that people in Europe are not interested in US foreign policy."

Cancelling my engagements in Edinburgh because of Dean Acheson's visit here has involved me in a round of apologies, rendered difficult by the admonition--impossible of fulfillment--to keep his London stay secret.

This morning I said good-bye to George Steuart, our Consul General in Liverpool, who is about to retire. Also, I saw Ambassador Durbrow, NATO Deputy to Finletter.

The intention of the UAR to send troops to Iraq for joint maneuvers there is disturbing the British as it is the Shah of Iran. We are suggesting a joint study with the British on this subject.

Makarios has returned to Cyprus with a vague but allegedly comprehensive offer of aid from Nasser. Nasser is getting away with murder all through the Middle East, as far as the US is concerned; our tremendous shipments of surplus agricultural commodities to him, as well as our previous assistance, of many kinds, undoubtedly have helped him considerably to sustain his many dangerous foreign ventures. I believe we should never again give him aid on a three year basis.

I went to see Leo d'Erlanger, [redacted] He has just returned from Tunis. Edwina, still there, is being permitted by the Tunisian Government to ship to England some of the contents of the house at Sidi Bou Said. Leo's confiscated farm property, 2500 acres on which his olive and orange plantings are coming into production, is another matter. He estimates that without any additional plantings,

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the net annual value of these crops to him would have amounted, within a few years, to 150,000 to 200,000 pounds. His investment is over 1 million dollars, of which he will receive in compensation--later to be fixed--no foreign exchange.

Leo is depressed over the accelerating decline of the Tunisian economy. His strong sentiment about its people makes him anxious over its present unfortunate political direction. He believes that Tunisia could, with proper management, be the most prosperous republic in Africa, attracting to itself large amounts of foreign investment and expenditure. He is resigned to his own losses there, but sad that the long record of his father and himself as staunch friends of the people and their interests may have come to an end.

September 1, 1964 - Tuesday

E, Sasha, Davie, Nicky, Jane Frick arrived from Scotland for breakfast this morning. Palasz, Hyatt and other vacationers came home, fittingly bronzed, last night.

I did not go to the FO today; after telephoning to Caccia, Eilts substituted for me.

I saw knowledgable Walter Thayer, Manager of Jock Whitney's journalistic enterprises--attractive man. He was a mine of authentic information about American politics. Clare Luce withdrew as a Republican candidate against Ken Keating for the Senate, under pressure from Goldwater and other big guns. Buckley, however, will run as a Republican Independent; he is expected to subtract at least 200,000 votes from Keating. Thayer does not think the carpetbagger charge against Bobby Kennedy will be effective; if Kennedy is elected the dynasty will control Massachusetts and New York for a long time. In case of Kennedy's defeat, he speculates that President Johnson may try to exile him as my successor here.

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Cabot Lodge came to see me. He looks youthful and handsome, and has much charm. We went with Elim to lunch at 1 Carlton Gardens with Rab Butler, whose other guests were:

Mr. R. G. A. Etherington-Smith, UK Ambassador to Vietnam
The Rt. Hon. Hugh Fraser, M.P.
The Rt. Hon. Robert Carr, M.P.
Sir Harold Caccia
The High Commissioner for Australia
The High Commissioner for Canada
Admiral of the Fleet the Earl Mountbatten of Burma
Mr. Richard Marsh, M.P.
Mr. J. N. Henderson
Mr. E. H. Peck
Mr. R. W. Newsam
Mr. R. G. K. Thompson

Afterwards Cabot gave his views on the situation in Vietnam and answered many questions, which he did well. He asked for, and was promised, additional British assistance, especially in connection with police training. A satisfactory communique was adopted. Meanwhile, affairs in Saigon look unpromising. General Khanh is immobilized at Dalat, suffering from hemorrhoids and high blood pressure. He treats lackadaisacally pleas to return to the capital.

Margaret Evans Baldwin, for many years associated with me in OSS, now in the Department of Commerce, came to see me with her husband.

Cy Frieden called on me. He published a column in the Herald-Tribune this morning stating that Jackie Kennedy might be appointed our next Ambassador to France. I would think this unlikely, but remember that General Marshall once offered the same post to Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt, who refused it.

Bill Randall and his wife came to the office this evening. He was a schoolmate of mine at Gilman, and I had not seen him for thirty-five years.

Cabot Lodge dined with us tonight.

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September 2, 1964 - Wednesday

We had a Country Team meeting at ten o'clock this morning, in the course of which, amongst other matters, we discussed the negotiations over the subject of proposals to establish UK and US military bases on Indian Ocean islands.

In spite of all efforts to shroud this affair in secrecy, it has been known for many months to newspaper reporters. In the case of the Washington Post, Bob Estabrook first became aware of what was under consideration as early as June 13. We persuaded him not to report his findings until he was advised to do so as a result of The Economist recently having divulged its information to the public.

I recounted to my colleagues the present status of Cyprus negotiations, as well as those relating to the Congo and the Yemen.

Alice and Dean Acheson flew in from Geneva this morning to stay with us. I had a long talk with Dean about his adventures in Geneva. Few people talk as well as he does, or have such a keen sense of humor. As a negotiator, he is supreme. Although his conversations have temporarily terminated, he has a startling idea up his sleeve of what may yet be done, but it would require the most delicate handling.

I took him to lunch at the Turf Club, which this month is, in reverse to the arrangement in August, my host to members of White's. We saw many friends and acquaintances there, including Lord Dundee, Johannes Schwarzenberg, the Austrian Ambassador, Victor Santa Cruz, the Chilean Ambassador, Sammy Hood, John Marriott.

Dean went off with Herman Eilts this afternoon, to call on Thorney af the latter's request.

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General Smart came in with Admiral Griffin to see me this afternoon. [redacted] He is Gen. Lemnitzer's CINCEUR Deputy.

Henry Hunt came to see me this morning. He told me everything was going well with his daughter Jessie and Clem Wood, who were recently married in Athens. He has bought a house in the Basque country, and expects to spend almost six months a year in France. He invited me over--which I should like, if possible to accept--to his 78th birthday party, which he is giving on October 17 at Maxim's in Paris.

At dinner with us and the children last night, Cabot Lodge was in top form. He told us excellent and dramatic stories about his experiences in South Vietnam. With ten grandchildren of his own, he has a particular gift for entertaining the young, as well as the old.

Duncan Sandys talked to me this evening about troubles in Malaysia. I sent off this telegram on our conversation:

Simultaneously, Acheson's hosts at the Ministry of Defense spoke to him along somewhat similar lines. He reported on this item in his meeting as follows:

September 3, 1964 - Thursday

Harold Wilson called me yesterday to say he had not received an invitation from Rab Butler to the lunch for Cabot Lodge; apparently there was [redacted] confusion about the affair, for I [redacted] received a list of guests that included "A representative of the Labour Party." Wilson said he was in good spirits; I did not mention the poll figures, indicating a distinct drop in Labour popularity.

The press statement issued yesterday by HMG on the Lodge visit was:

I sent off a telegram on the same subject:

[redacted]

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AmEmbassy LONDON

SECRET

STATE

ACTION: SecState Washington IMMEDIATE

INFO: USUN
Kuala Lumpur

From Bruce.

Duncan Sandys sent for me this evening to say he had instructed High Commissioner Head to ask Tunku to request meeting today of UN Security Council to consider complaint of Malaysian Government against Indonesian Government for drop last night of 30 parachutists at Johore. One of them was killed; two were captured, and are being interrogated.

Sandys requested, on behalf of HMG, our full backing in SC for stiff resolution condemnatory of Indonesia. He did not yet know by whom it might be introduced, but said, in the absence of other satisfactory sponsorship, perhaps the US might consider joining the UK in doing so. It was evident he had not given much thought to this phase of matter.

He stated that if satisfaction for Malaysia were not had in SC, HMG would be advised by him to resort to retaliatory action against Indonesia. This might take form of bombing airfield at which parachutists emplaned, harbor from which Indonesian ships recently transported

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terrorists to Malya, or airfields they utilized for despatch of guerrillas to North Borneo area.

At any rate, HMG viewing this as a most serious incident, in a series of unwarranted provocations, is ready for a showdown. ~~to adopt stern measures.~~ They hope for our understanding and public approval.

British Embassy Washington has been informed along similar lines.

Harold Caccia was present, but made no comment.

I have had private word that other members of Government are deeply disturbed, and will probably adopt strong retaliatory measures if action in SC unproductive, or wishy-washy.

See immediately following Embtel reporting conversation on subject Dean Acheson and Bilts had with Thorneycroft, Mountbatten and Fraser while I was with Sandys.

GP-2.

BRUCE

AMB:DBruce/eo Sept 3, 1964

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AmEmbassy LONDON

SECRET

STATE

ACTION: SecState Washington IMMEDIATE

INFO: USUN IMMEDIATE
KUALA LUMPUR IMMEDIATE

During Acheson meeting with Thorneycroft, Mountbatten and Fraser today, Thorneycroft said Indonesians have dropped 30 paratroopers in Johore. Their action makes no military sense whatsoever. It will, however, alarm the Tunku and British propose urge him to take matter to the Security Council meeting tomorrow. Indonesians have been beating him up in Borneo, but this new action is on his own territory.

Tunku is also pressing British to carry out some form of retaliation. British are thinking what form this should take, but much will depend on results of SC meeting. They will wish to avoid anything that might escalate. Some Indonesian C-130 aircraft had been in Sumatra, but Mountbatten believed they will by now probably have been moved elsewhere. His own view was that a commando-type raid on the Luwa (phonetic) Penninsula opposite Singapore might be a possibility. Purpose would be to kill as few people as possible, but take prisoners. Thorneycroft told Acheson British wished us to know how their thinking is running.

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Acheson said he knew nothing about this matter, but would convey it to the Dept.

GP-3.

BRUCE

POL/MCH.Bilts/eo - Sept. 2, 1964

Clearance: AMB - in draft

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"The Secretary of State this afternoon received Mr. Cabot Lodge to discuss the situation in Viet-Nam. Also present on the American side were Mr. David Bruce, the United States Ambassador and on the British side Mr. Hugh Fraser, Acting Minister of Defense and Mr. Robert Carr, Minister for Technical Cooperation.

2. They reviewed the threat to the republic of Viet-Nam from Communist rebellion and subversion directed and inspired from the North and the efforts of the Viet-Namese Government to defeat this menace, which has wide implications for the survival of freedom elsewhere in South East Asia. Mr. Cabot Lodge informed Mr. Butler of his discussions on this subject in other European capitals. Mr. Butler took the occasion to affirm once more Her Majesty's Government's long standing sympathy and support for the struggle of the South Viet-Namese to maintain their independence.

3. They also discussed the ways in which friendly governments could assist the Republic of Vi t-Nam. Mr. Butler described the assistance which HMG were already giving and which included the services over the last three years of the British Advisory Mission in Saigon, the provision of training last year for over 300 South Viet-Namese police and civil guards and other technical assistance projects; he explained the intention of HMG to expand these programmes."

"Cabot Lodge's whole visit here was admirably conducted by him, and created excellent impression. British promised him to increase their presence in South Vietnam, and will be communicating with us shortly on subject. Also, he handled the press impressively."

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[redacted]

The now usual clear day this morning; predicted high temperature 72°.

I had several telegrams from the Department requiring action. One, regarding Southern Rhodesia, instructed me to express deep concern of USG over likelihood the Government there would declare unilateral independence in the next two months. It stressed our recognition of British leadership on this issue, our expectation of not recognizing such a declaration, and our usual desire to be helpful; we even went so far as to say we might cease our cooperation on the marketing of Rhodesian tobacco! I wonder who in the Department writes such telegrams; we have sung this tune until the record is almost worn out.

I spoke to Butler and Caccia about the above. Butler told me the Prime Minister and himself did not expect the talks between Douglas-Home and Smith next week in London to result in the latter's opting shortly for UNI. He hoped a decision by Smith on this point could be postponed until after the British election. He thought we could discuss Southern Rhodesia more intelligently after Smith had been here.

I had a reply today from Dean Rusk to my telegram reporting my conversation with Sandys.

Dean said the USG would back Malaysia in the Security Council if the Malaysians present a strong case. He told me I should make clear to British Ministers, however, that we will not "give them a blank check and pick up the tab for escalation by the use of US forces without the fullest and most precise understanding between heads of government." "If they want us involved..... they must take nothing for granted."

[redacted]

SECRET

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I conveyed these thoughts to Duncan, who answered politely but wanly that it was scarcely necessary to warn the British whom we always took for granted not to expect the same from us.

I talked to Butler about our latest views on Faysal's attitude toward happenings in the Yemen. Personally, I believe if we leave Faysal in the lurch, which we may well do, our policy will be proved disastrous. Our intervention thus far in the Yemen has reflected pious platitudes and muddled ideology, another too frequent illus ration of being ready to sacrifice friends in a vain attempt to placate enemies. Butler wants us to set up the proposed working group at once to examine this subject.

Jane Frick, Sasha's alluring, nature-loving friend, left this morning, to the regret of all.

At 11:30, Dean Acheson, Jack Jernegan, Herman Eilts and I went to the Foreign Office to meet, post-photography, Rab, Duncan Sandys, Caccia, Sammy Hood, Nicko Henderson and others. Dean gave a comprehensive resume of his two month negotiations at Geneva, and answered many questions.

We adjourned to lunch with the same group at 1 Carlton Gardens.

Dean was in impressive form, both in appearance and words. He is as magnificent as a wild turkey gobbler.

I sent off these three telegrams about my conversations today with British officials:

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING AmEmbassy LONDON

STATE SECRET
Charge: ~~RETHEX~~ *Classification* Control:

ACTION: SecState Washington IMMEDIATE Date:

EXDIS

For Secretary from Bruce.

Subject: Malaysia

Deptel 1590.

I talked to Duncan Sandys this morning about substance reftel.

He said: (1) He appreciates USG undertaking to support Malaysia in Security Council.

(2) He is absolutely clear that in event of British retaliation they can expect no blank check from USG, or even approbation without previous and precise understanding between governments.

(3) He is not now thinking of retaliation unless and un[illegible] is another aggression by Indonesia. Even then it would be [illegible]ed.

(4) He has never taken US for granted. He still[illegible] it was scarcely necessary for me to warn the British whos[illegible]ays take for granted not to expect similar treatment from us.

GP-1.

BRUCE

AMB:DB ~~Subject~~ - Sept. 3, 1964 SECRET
Classification

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING AmEmbassy LONDON

SECRET
Classification

Charge: STATE

Control:

Date:

ACTION: SecState Washington

INFO: Cairo Jidda Taiz

Subject: Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Egypt

Deptel 1588

I talked to FonMin Butler today about reftel.

Butler is disappointed that working group will not meet immediately. He will probably communicate to SecState desire to accelerate commencement discussions.

It is evident British views sharply differ from ours on giving strong backing to Faisal. In their opinion the more he can help Yemen royalists the better.

FonMin continues to feel our attitude equivocal, and mistaken in letting Faisal go somewhat naked to Cairo.

GP-3.

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AMB:DBruce/eo - Sept. 3, 1964

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING AmEmbassy LONDON

CONFIDENTIAL
Classification

Charge: STATE Control:

ACTION: SecState Washington Date:

INFO: Canberra Wellington Ottowa

USUN Blantyre Salisbury Lusaka

Subject: Southern Rhodesian Independence

Deptel 1593.

Talked today to FonMin Butler according instructions reftel.

He answered:

1. HMG fully understands USG concern over possibility South Rhodesian Federaation unilateral independence which HMG has always opposed.

2. Appreciates USG offer support.

3. HMG hopes British Prime Minister's conversations with Smith next week will deter latter from threatened action.

4. After these meetings will be in better position to determine future HMG policy, and how USG might constructively play part.

GP-3.

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AMB:DBruce/eo - Sept. 3, 1964

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September 4, 1964 - Friday

Evangeline left about 6:30 this morning for the airport, to spend the day in Paris. Milou has returned home, after a month at the veterinary's. He had skin grafts on his elbows, which seem to be chronically infected to a point where he may become crippled. For the present, he is much better.

Alice and Dean left this morning for the United States. He will see George Ball upon arrival, and the President next Tuesday. Inonu has revealed to the Turkish Parliament many of the details of Acheson's negotiations in Geneva, so there will be at least much press excitement on this score.

Bill Stoneman of the Chicago Daily News came to see me, to talk about Cyprus. I went to the Foreign Office, where I saw Messrs. Caccia and Rennie. We discussed points raised by Acheson yesterday. Our people think the important moves that should now be made are (1) that the Turks be allowed to rotate their troops; (2) that the economic blockade against Turkish Cypriots be lifted; (3) that the Greek military assert their control over the militia.

The prime requisite, of course, is for the Greek Government to bring Makarios to heel, but I fear they are neither capable nor willing to do so. Also, it would be well to disband all Greek Cypriot forces.

Rear Admiral O'Grady, the new Naval Attache, came to see me. He has been serving in the Mediterranean.

I lunched at the Turf Club.

Percival Brundage, of the Atlantic Council, called on me to ask whether I thought British interest was keen in trying to become a member of the Common Market and in European Unity. I answered that I believe little thought was being given to these subjects, nor would there be any prospect of their being considered seriously until after the election.

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Professor Adarkar, formerly at the Indian Embassy in Bonn, came in primarily to talk about a passport matter affecting his son.

I presented a cash award of $300 to William Moody, of the Communications Section, this afternoon. He seems to have been most ingenious in devising communications methods that have resulted in large economies.

Leon Cowles, our new Consul General, replacing Tom Weil, called on me. I told him I thought his most important function would be to keep in close touch with the American community in England, and the various American, as well as Anglo-American organizations. His role with the Consulates would be [redacted] of a liaison and coordinating kind.

Bob Estabrook of the Washington Post came to see me tonight. I congratulated him on the considerate and helpful way in which he had handled the subject of the negotiations between the British and American Governments about making base agreements covering British possessions in the Indian Ocean. I wrote to Kay Graham to tell her of our appreciation of his conduct.

We sent off this telegram about Cyprus:

September 4, 1964 - Saturday

To the office. English papers are complaining of the "heat wave"; the temperature has been for some time in the low seventies in the London district. I guess that much of the English allergy to heat is ascribable to the heavy clothing worn here by men; the same [redacted] cannot be said for women, but they are more impenetrable to climatic extremes.

I said good-bye to Harold Caccia. He leaves tomorrow on a month's vacation, first to shoot in Yugoslavia, then in Austria or Scotland.

I shall miss him; his mind is incisive, his judgment excellent; he is

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AmEmbassy LONDON

SECRET

STATE

ACTION: SecState WASHINGTON IMMEDIATE

INFO: ATHENS ANKARA NICOSIA PARIS

PARIS FOR USRO

LIMDIS

Generally speaking, I believe the course of action outlined in the reference telegram is sound and might usefully be pursued. My only reservation is that, given the degree of bitterness that Cyprus has already engendered in Greek-Turk relations, I wonder if any simple exchange of promises such as we envisage is sufficient. I would think that any qualitative undertaking by the GOG to use "its best efforts" on the several commitments to be asked of it is scarcely likely to reassure the Turks. What is needed is quantitative Greek performance.

I would suggest that, as part of this package, we urge the Greeks to demonstrate tangibl to the GOT their good intentions, as well as their ability and willingness to control their Cypriot kinsmen. Two potentially explosive areas where they should quickly be able to prove themselves are (a) arranging for the immediate rotation of Turkish troops on Cyprus without derogating from Turkish treaty rights, and (b) seeing to it that Makarios' economic embargo on the Turk Cypriots is lifted, and that

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Cyprus National Guardsmen are placed under effective Greek military control. It is not enough for the GOG to evade its responsibility by using the UN for one or both of these purposes. This proves nothing to the Turks and, if anything, merely confirms their suspicions that Papandreou and company are Makarios' pliable creatures.

As a corollary, I think that the GOG must renounce being Makarios' puppet. It must show that, [redacted], it retains some measure of independent judgment and policy on the Cyprus problem.

Dean Acheson saw the reference telegram shortly before leaving this morning. He asked that we convey to the Dept his preliminary reaction that Greek performance on the two fundamental points cited above, e.g., rotation and lifting the economic embargo, is an essential prerequisite if there is to be any movement toward improving Greek-Turk relations. Mr. Acheson hopes to discuss this further with Undersecretary Ball when he arrives in Washington later today.

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AMB:DBruce:eo Sept. 1 1964
POL/N:HFEills

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later he will go to resourceful, honorable, able, dependable, frank and loyal. Carrington is away: / Australia where he was once Governor-General. Rab Butler's summer holiday of one week i ·er, and he will be at the Foreign Office when not campaigning. We will co.. our talks on Cyprus with Messrs. Dodson and Rennie, both of whom are top quality officers. The Foreign Office administration and personnel make me envious. Their people do not seem nearly s o bound up in red tape, endless clearances, interagency controversies, decisions by committees, as we are. There is less fuss and feathers, much smaller numbers involved, clearer lines of command than is the case with us. Also, their staff works seems to me much better than ours. Any British weakness in international affairs is political, rather than executive or administrative.

The Malaysian situation is demanding high priority at our Embassy. Sukarno is even more arrogant and dangerous than usual.

E, the children and I went tonight to see Camelot at the finest theatre in London, Drury Lane. We were captivated by this musical comedy, product of the talented partnership of Alan Jay Lerner and Frederick Loewe. Laurence Harvey, Lithuanian by birth, brought up in South Africa, was a brilliant star.

It is odd how London critics almost invariably pan American musical comedies, which later turn out to be spectacular public attractions. My Fair Lady, another offspring of Lerner and Loewe, was initially derided by the London critics; it has been one of the great box office successes of all time. Authors of our musical comedies are convinced the critics' attitude represents a settled anti-Americanism, and jealousy of our outstanding success in this particular theatrical sphere.

Anyhow, a packed house enthused over the performance.

One grievously remembers President Kennedy's partiality for the last

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lines of the concluding lyric, when King Arthur, having knighted Thomas Malory, tells him to record:

"That for one brief shining hour,

. . . . . .

There was a spot called Camelot."

September 6, 1964 - Sunday

Read the telegrams, mostly about Malaysia, Cyprus, and the Congo. Tshombe finally decided to go to Addis Ababa to confront his hostile African adversaries. Except for preparing speech notes, I shall have an easy day, with time for reading, beheading dead roses, and vast entertainment by the three children, whose versatile interests continue, gratifyingly, to widen. David, who, until a year ago could not be induced to open a serious book, is fast becoming a pundit on English and American literature.

September 7, 1964 - Monday

Sunny morning. United States Labor Day holiday. Again I pruned roses severely. Our fuschias, geraniums, and dahlias are marvellous. Recently, I bought still another pair of cast iron vases from Crowther for terrace use. If we were to stay here--God forbid--for several more years, the garden might be rather spectacular.

Kisty came to lunch with her three children. They are all, unwillingly, to be subjected to dentistry this afternoon. The phlegmatism with which the British regard their teeth is beyond my comprehension; many of them seem actually to prefer falsies.

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I went questing to 400 Fulham Road, where for 20 pounds I picked up what I believe to be a superlative, though faded, 18th Century Persian silk carpet. A subsidiary purchase was a pair of ivory rings for bell pulls. I no longer have space for new acquisitions; the closet in my office is jammed with porcelains, a narwhal tooth, a leopard head; Lewis Jones' coat closet is filled with the better part of a sable antelope.

We gave a cocktail party at home this afternoon in honor of the London Symphony Orchestra. I found its chief sponsor, Sir Robert Mayer, a lively, interesting man; he is thoroughly familiar with the difficulties we have at home in raising annually enough money to keep our community orchestras and opera companies going. He thinks the only solution to this continuing problem is a government subsidy.

This evening was riotous with a last family supper. The children exceeded themselves in teasing their mother and me.

September 8, 1964 - Tuesday

E, and the progeny, left at 9:15 for London Airport. Later in the month, they will all be deposited at Radcliffe (Sasha), Groton (Davie), St. Paul's (Nicky); E will return [redacted] about October 1st; meanwhile, the dogs and I will be dismal in London.

I went, with George Newman, to Northolt. There, with the Air Attache, Colonel Newton, we took off for RAF Upper Heyford.

A good show was presented there; cordiality, Anglo-American fellowship. After briefing, drinks, lunch, we went outdoors for the presentation of a plaque representing the gratitude of our Air Force wing to the British. Colonel Baxter,

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the U. S. Commanding Officer, spoke, as did Air Chief Marshal Constantine and myself. I unveiled a kind of Stonehenge rock, after a short discourse along these lines:

Col. Baxter is the Commanding Officer of the Base, and Major General Wilson commands the 7th Air Division. There was a large pre-luncheon interval where the visitors, like myself, met many members of the community.

The American Air Force put on an alert this afternoon. It was a wonderful scramble. Within 8 minutes twenty great planes fitted to carry nuclear bombs were rolling down the runways. I think it would be instructive to invite Mr. Khrushchev to see one of these impressive tests, as well as to view the extraordinary communications system linking Strategic Air Force Bases to Omaha and elsewhere.

Upon return I went directly from Northolt to the office. Before leaving this morning, I received from Dean Rusk, for comment, a proposed Top Secret message to Rab Butler about Malaysia.

In the early hours of this morning Mary Pope Kilby, of Anniston, Alabama, called me from the Ritz, Hotel, Paris, to say that her husband, my Princeton classmate, Oscar (Huck), was roaring drunk and about to be taken to the American Hospital. I ascertained that this was no uncommon occurrence, and was able to reassure her about the excellent care I thought he would receive in that institution.

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Luncheon and Unveiling of a Commemorative Stone Dedicated to Anglo-American Relations - RAF Upper Heyford, Oxon. - Sept. 8, 1964

As Colonel Baxter once wisely remarked, Community Relations between foreign military forces and local communities are considered by the American Air Force in Great Britain only second in importance to its primary operational mission.

It is obviously difficult for ~~an ally~~ allies to counteract the inevitable stresses and strains caused by the presence amongst them of alien troops. That this has successfully been done at Upper Heyford--and indeed throughout the British Isles--is a reason for gratification on the part of my own countrymen ~~of all ranks~~. But even more it justifies a tribute to our British hosts who have so generously accorded hospitality, cooperation, and understanding to the strangers in their midst.

I have witnessed the difficulties arising from similar relationships on the European Continent, and do not think it invidious to say that here the situation is immeasurably superior.

It would be simple to conclude that this is due to the existence of a quasi-common language, and to other historical factors in the association between our two countries. This is part of the explanation, but is far from being the whole.

In fact, as in all activities, the accord between our airmen and the civilian population surrounding them is attributable to unceasing good will, but, above all, to the conscientious effort exerted on both sides to create conditions of amity.

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For its 1962 and 1963 programs, RAF Upper Heyford won the American Ambassador's First Place Award for the most outstanding community relations in Great Britain. Moreover, in a period of nine years, this Unit has four times achieved this distinction.

I shall not weary you with statistics, but a few are, I think, apposite. The Upper Heyford activities were developed in eight major areas: community participation; encouraging visitors to come to the base; exchanges with British Military units; religious activities; youth activities; sports; humanitarian assistance; charitable contributions.

During a two-year period, over 7,800 British visited the station; Americans made over 600 official visits into the neighboring British communities to participate in programs; American speakers made an average of seven presentations per month to British audiences; the base predision drill team, The Ambassadors, gave 29 performances before an estimated 858,000 people; during the base's annual three-pronged "Operation Christmas Star," the base adopted 46 British welfare organizations bringing the "giving" spirit of Christmas into their facilities, donated 150 complete Christmas dinners to needy in the area and refurbished and distributed to children, hospitals, etc. over 2,400 toys."

I would exhaust your patience if I were further to enumerate the examples of comradeship between representatives of our two countries, such as dances, barbecues, theatrical displays, motor car rallies, and many other traditional features of your charming English country life and imparted

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As a testimonial of the gratitude of the American Air Force to its British benefactors and friends in the Community, I shall shortly have the honor of presenting them the still covered plaque that bears the inscription:

"To Anglo-American Friendship Derived from Common Pursuit of Freedom's Noblest Ideals, Nurtured Through Understanding and Mutual Consideration One For the Other.

Dedicated 8th September 1964, by David K. E. Bruce, American Ambassador. 3918th Strategic Wing, Strategic Air Command."

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September 9, 1964 - Wednesday

Staff meeting.

The Ambassador of the Ivory Coast, Simeon Ake, came to see me. He is 32 years old, and has been engaged in governmental activities since his country attained independence.

Gene Halaby of the FAA called. His responsibilities are heavy; from everything I hear, he has acquitted himself well. He is somewhat disturbed over the future of the British civil aircraft companies. He fears that some British planes ordered by American carriers will not, as presently designed, meet the standards of FAA. If they are rejected, this will accentuate the charges that the US is discriminating against this particular British industry.

I went to a lunch at Lancaster House, given by Peter Carrington to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the SEATO Treaty. It was an impressive gathering. I sat between General Sir Richard Hull and Lord Lansdowne. I had a satisfactory talk with Hull, who has had much experience in the Far East, as to how the Indonesian aggressions against Malaysia could be contained.

The Prime Minister of Singapore, Lee Kuan Yew, came to see me at his request. He is an especially engaging Chinese. He thinks it essential that if further attacks are levied by the Indonesians against Malaysia, retaliation should be swift though limited. He asked me pointedly what the United States would do in such an event. I told him we were presently giving strong backing to his country in connection with its complaint to the Security Council. He said the mixture of races, especially in Singapore, afforded fertile opportunities for Indonesian subversive activities. The morale of the people would be dangerously lowered if other aggressions were committed by Indonesia without there being almost immediate retaliation.

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I went to a meeting of the Ditchley Council of Management at New Square, Lincoln's Inn. It lasted a couple of hours. The principal matter under consideration was the preliminary finding by the British tax authorities that Ditchley was not entitled to exemption from income taxes, since it was not truly a charitable institution. Lawyers have been employed to defend the contrary thesis. The American Ditchley Foundation is also involved in this matter, which promises to become a protracted controversy.

I went over this evening to see Edith Baker at Claridges. She has just finished a long tour in Southern and Northern Ireland. I thought she looked remarkably well.

I dined with Edwina and Leo d'Erlanger. The things they wish to remove from the house at Sidi Bou Said have been crated, with the approval of the Tunisiah Government, but are still awaiting shipment, which cannot take place for some time since few boats bound for England stop at the local port.

September 10, 1964 - Thursday

Still another beautiful day, with the temperature over 70°.

Captain Steele, Senior Coast Guard Officer for Europe, came to see me. The area of his command is extensive, and the activities of his people interesting and essential.

Admiral Griffin brought in Rear Admiral Arnold F. Shade, who has just been made his Deputy.

I lunched as a guest of Rodzinski, the Polish Ambassador, at l'Epicure Restaurant in Soho. We had an excellent meal, and [redacted] enjoyable conversation. He is both learned and gay--a good combination of qualities.

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I talked to a group of twenty new entrants to the British Foreign Service this afternoon. They will be serving some in the Foreign Office and others in CRO. Their Chairman is affable and intelligent Sir David Scott. I had intended to talk to them along the following lines. I found it necessary under questioning to expand my observations and give them something of a review of present American Foreign Policies, as well as to comment extensively on the operations of our Embassy. I found the exercise stimulating, although it lasted for more than an hour and a quarter.

Sidney and Flora Gruson came to see me in the late afternoon. They have been on vacation in the United States.

I dined tonight with George Weidenfeld in Eaton Square. Amongst other guests was Cecil King, who flew back here unexpectedly a few days ago from a Middle East trip to be placed under observation in a hospital. He told me the X-Ray pictures had not revealed any dangerous malady. The dinner was in honor of Lady Longford, whose biography of Queen Victoria is being published by Weidenfeld. Extracts from it have appeared in the newspapers, and it is expected to have a large sale. Like all of George's parties, there was a skillful mixture of politicians and literary people.

September 11, 1964 - Friday

Had a calm day at the office. Lunched with Drue Heinz. Her house at 43 Hays Mews is unusually attractive. She and her husband Jack appear to have extremely acquisitive instincts in this field. They are reputed to own nine houses in one place or another. Noel Gaylor came to see me this afternoon. I also met George Newman's recently arrived assistant, Paul Barringer.

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Remarks to New Class of British Foreign Service Officers
Embassy Auditorium - September 10, 1964

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am especially happy to welcome you in our Embassy. During the three and a half years I have been here, I have been indebted to the members of the British Foreign Office for ~~so many~~ memorable courtesies, ~~that it would be impossible to enumerate to them. Suffice it to say that~~ although our respective Governments often have differences of opinion on policies and their execution, we have been able to transact our business together without a shadow of ill temper affecting it.

In my opinion, Diplomacy is the noblest of professions. It demands of its practictioners a subordination of self to the larger national interest. There is scarcely any human aptitude that cannot be applied to its service. It has a place for the exercise of the most pedestrian as well as the most exalted talents.

The primary purpose of a diplomatic mission is the management of international relations by negotiation. Its principal aim is to secure and maintain peace amongst nations.

Other important functions are to report accurately and completely upon conditions in foreign countries, to safeguard the life and property of one's citizens abroad, to protect and advance national interests. In addition, there are many other fields of governmental responsibility in which a modern mission must operate.

No longer do our political, economic and consular sections--the heart of a foreign service establishment--with their supporting administrative facilities, comprise even a majority of the personnel housed in this building. Far from it.

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We have a large staff of attaches and their assistants from the Armed Services, sizeable contingents representing our Information activities, the Departments of Health, Education and Welfare, Agriculture, Commerce, Treasury, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Federal Aviation Agency, and others of diverse importance.

~~But, today, I shall confine myself to brief remarks on the State Department aspects of operations in this Embassy.~~

It would seem to me that the qualities required of members in both our services are almost identical. Your distinguished writer on Diplomacy, Sir Harold Nicholson, has listed seven as the most essential: (1) Truthfulness, (2) Precision, (3), Calm, (4) Good Temper, (5) Patience, (6) Modesty, (7) Loyalty. It must be assumed that the possessor of these virtues is also intelligent, and knowledgeable about domestic and international affairs.

I would personally add another requisite quality--the ability to use amply one's own language both in speech and writing. In my own experience, I have often been amazed to observe that many men and women, otherwise competent, are unable to express themselves clearly in their mother tongue. Indeed, the carelessness of some who trust to their phonetic intuition, instead of to a dictionary, for spelling is a source of constant wonder to me.

Reporting is an art in itself. No matter how accurate may be one's powers of observation, they are almost useless unless imparted with precision and judgment to others.

I shall not detain you longer with meanderings, but would be delighted, if you so wish, to try to answer any questions.

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Nanny Braxton Mitchell from Baltimore called on me with her granddaughter. She is my cousin. Part of our conversation smacked strongly of the graveyard. Her own father, who was a great friend of mine, died five years ago at the age of 90. The average age of death of most of the members of this large family was well over 80.

Jimmy Riddleberger dropped in to see me. He said he really loved his post in Vienna, and found dealing with the Austrian Government pleasant and productive. In connection with the extension of credits to British firms for sales to the Soviet Union running up to 15 years, he observed that he thought the Austrians might well follow suit.

September 12, 1964 - Saturday

All morning at the office, grappling with members of the staff over Washington instructions about Malaysian affairs. Also, I shot off a rocket to George Ball on what I am told is the rapidly deteriorating economic and financial situation in Greece, that inclines the Government in Athens to work toward a speedy resumption of Cyprus negotiations.

Today is almost too good for mortals. I am sitting on the terrace in shirt-sleeves under a cloudless sky.

One of the newspapers this morning, commenting on General Taylor's views that the war in Vietnam was not evolving too unsatisfactorily, quoted Voltaire's definition of optimism: "A mania for declaring when things are going badly that all is well." It is like Snafu, the word of derision in the last war: "Situation normal, All fouled up."

Diana Phipps and her beautiful daughter, Alexandra, came to see me this afternoon. Aged 5-1/2, the child is mad about chestnuts, and amassed a basketfull of them, before dipping into a jerkin of milk and a platter of cakes.

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We fed the black Australian swans which gave Alexandra a fearsome pleasure.

September 13, 1964 - Sunday

Went to the office. Makarios has given way, and promises to lift the economic blockade against under[illegible] Turkish Cypriots. News about Malaysia is gloomy.

I read on the sunny terrace, then pruned roses.

Took Diana Phipps to the cinema this afternoon to see The Pumpkin Eater starring Anne Bancroft, Peter Finch and James Mason. Since the play had commenced--in defiance of the advertised time--at least half an hour before our arrival, it was almost impossible to follow its obscurities, despite excellent acting.

Dined at the Garrick Club.

September 14, 1964 - Monday

Nobody woke me during the night to tell me about the half-hearted coup d'etat in Saigon. I suppose many sensibilities are blunted by the frequency of governmental difficulties there.

James A. Reed, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, came to see me. He had just been at Scotland Yard. There he picked up the statistic that there were 100 thefts of automobiles a day in England. Also, the general crime rate in London is running about even with that of New York City.

I went down to the Green Room off the movie theater to accept on behalf of the Embassy the gift of a porcelain eagle from Mrs. Edward Marshall Boehm. Her husband, a talented sculptor in ceramics, was born in Baltimore. He has

never had any formal art instruction. Having worked his way through the University of Maryland, where he obtained a degree in animal husbandry, he took an interest in veterinary practice and in breeding cattle, before joining the U. S. Air Force. Since he commenced his work in ceramics, he has had notable success; his products are to be seen in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in New York, the Vatican Museum, the White House, the Smithsonian Institution, the Royal Ontario Museum, as well as in the Elysee in Paris. President Eisenhower presented one "The Polo Player" to the Queen and Prince Philip. The gift to us is a duplicate of that he made for President Kennedy; we shall place it on display here.

I cannot fathom why the Columbia Broadcasting Company wished to televize the performance this morning, but Mr. Grossman, a sort of impresario for these enterprises, Mrs. Boehm and myself all spoke. In addition, there were quantities of photographers and journalists. The object is really quite beautiful. The head people from the firms of Goode and Asprey, who market Boehm's products in London, were present.

Carl Marcy, Staff Director of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, whom I have known [redacted] many years, came to see me. He has [redacted] a 12 months leave, during which, financed by a Foundation, he and his wife have been studying international political affairs around the world. I think highly of him, and his position, to which he will return on October 1st, is one of considerable influence and authority.

Bob Schaetzel started his meetings this morning with members of our European Embassies on the "Atlantic Conference", Bob Bowie's study of the subject being the point of focus. Schaetzel came to see me before lunch, and I am to attend some of the sessions.

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The Department for some days has been engaging with us in back and forth telegrams about British Government military plans for retaliation against future possible attacks by Indonesia against Malaysia. I have tried to point out, thus far ineffectively, that most of our Embassy's information on this subject is derived from the British, who inform us of the results of conversations between their military men and our own in Washington. I fear the State Department's liaison with the Pentagon is not functioning well in this respect.

The British are primarily concerned over how far they can rely on us if any retaliatory action taken by them against Indonesia should escalate. I think their preoccupation in this regard is greatly influenced by recollections of the Suez affair.

September 15, 1964 - Tuesday

Went to the office. Took a 12:30 plane from London Airport to Belfast. We were on a four-engine propeller plane. Until we reached the Irish Channel, it was rough going. The food was thrown all over the cabin, most of the drinks were spilled, and over half the passengers were airsick. After flying through rain and mist, we emerged into clear weather and found the Belfast Airport had an unlimited ceiling.

I was met there by our Consul General, Eric Hughes, the Prime Minister, Captain Terence O'Neill, Major Stephens, Private Secretary to the Governor, Lord Wakehurst, the Commandant of the Airport, and a couple of members of the local press. We drove fifteen miles into the city, where I called on the Deputy Lord Mayor, Alderman J. F. Cairns. He insisted on Hughes and myself drinking with him the locally manufacturered Bushmills whisky. It is a blend of Scotch and Irish barley whisky, most palatable.

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The city hall is a magnificent building; it would be creditable to the largest capital. We went from there to visit the American Hall of Remembrance in the Northern Ireland War Memorial. There are plaques there, as well as golden books recording the stationing during the war in Northern Ireland of large numbers of American troops. The marble in the large reception hall was imported from the United States. Adjacent to it is the small museum of the Ulster Rifle Corps. It is filled with mementos of the various campaigns in which this famous body was engaged as far back as 1792. I found the exhibit intensely interesting. We left there for Government House, the residence of Lord Wakehurst, 12 miles from Belfast. Wakehurst is a delightful man of about 69. He has been Governor of Northern Ireland for eleven years, and expects to retire this winter. Previously, and has been a trustee of the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden and a Governor of the Royal Ball he had been Governor of New South Wales. His wife was in Scotland. The house is large and magnificent, as well as [redacted] comfortable and well furnished. It was built in the 18th Century to [redacted] plans sent over by a British architect. It was largely added to and altered about the middle of the 19th Century. Bought by the Duke of Abercorn, then Governor General of Northern Ireland, from the owner, the Marquess of Downshire, it belongs to the British Government, which maintains it. There is a small farm leased out, and magnificent gardens and landscaping. Amongst the fine trees that flourish so splendidly in this area are some California redwoods.

After changing into a dinner coat, I went to meet the Prime Minister at Parliament Building, where we had more Bushmills with a jolly group. The Parliament Building occupies an eminence, and has spectacular approaches. It is huge, and the rooms well proportioned.

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Upstairs in a reception room, I was introduced by the PM to the members of his Cabinet, the Senators, other Parliamentarians, and a small number of representatives of American companies which own industries in Ulster.

For dinner, there were about 60 guests. I sat between the PM and Sir Norman Stronge, Speaker of the House of Commons, an agreeable companion. The PM introduced me. I made an impromptu and somewhat lengthy speech, since I felt on home ground with an amusing lot of guests, most of whom were of Scotch-Irish descent. It is quite amazing to consider that of the first 36 Presidents of the United States, 10 were of Ulster stock: Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk, James Buchanan, Andrew Johnson, Ulysses S. Grant, Chester Arthur, Grover Cleveland, William McKinley, Woodrow Wilson, Benjamin Harrison. The population of Northern Ireland is only about 1,500,000, but it has thrown off in exports an remarkable lot of talented people. I drove back with the Governor to spend the night.

September 16, 1964 - Wednesday

Breakfast with Lord Wakehurst. Our conversation was largely taken up with what is his chief outside interest, the operations of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, in which he is the Grand Prior.

I visited the offices of the Consulate General. They are well situated and entirely adequate for their purposes. The Consul General has to assist him only one American Consul and a staff of six local girls. We drove out 5 miles for lunch at the Hughes' house, bought last year by the American Government. It is a pleasant residence, with several acres of lawn on which are a dotting of superb trees, especially beeches. The other guests were the Prime Minister and Mrs. O'Neill, the Chief Justice and his wife, and the attractive French wife of the Consul.

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I took off from the airport about three o'clock, with Lord Wakehurst as my seatmate.

At the office I found a good many things requiring attention. Tom Finletter and Stan Cleveland came in to see me. They have been here as members of the Atlantic Conference, but could not remain for dinner.

I gave a dinner tonight for the remaining members of the Atlantic Conference: Messrs. Robert Bowie, John Burns, Russell Fessenden, Manuel Abrams, David Popper, Robert Schaetzel, Francis Meloy, LeRoy Willis Armstrong, Percival, David Mark, Amb. William Rivkin, Edward Lampson, Findley Burns, George Newman, Arthur Hartman, and Albert Irving.

Afterwards we sat late discussing possible future policies in Europe of American Government. I feel that the present temper in Washington is in favor of action for action's sake. There is over-much belief that everything would work out well if only we could devise new approaches to perennial problems.

September 17, 1946 - Thursday

Bob Bowie spent an hour with me this morning, setting forth his views on our Atlantic policy to be embodied in a paper he is to submit to Secretary Rusk. This time, as on almost every previous occasion, I found myself in accord with his conclusions.

Jacob Potosky, head of the powerful Amalgamated Clothing Union, came to see me. He is a wise labor leader.

I went to the Chelsea Antique Show at lunchtime, but was not overcome by a purchasing urge.

Leon Cowles brought our new Consul General at Liverpool, Mr. Litsey, to see me.

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My dear niece, Peasie Bruce, came to call.

From five to six, I gave a little cocktail party for some of our junior Foreign Service Officers, including Messrs. Berman, Bieling, Cheek, Fitzgerald, Kreuser, Meresman and Shaft.

Afterwards, I went at his invitation to drink with George Brown at his apartment, 103 Portsea Hall. George was in good form. He thought his own seat entirely safe, but believed the election would be close, with a Labour majority of something in excess of 30.

September 18, 1964 - Friday

I had a call from Dimitri about his nephew, who rejoices in the name of Michael Andrew Romanov, who wishes a visa for the United States. This was simple to arrange.

I went down to see Harold Caccia at the Foreign Office, where I read communications from Lord Mountbatten, reporting on his recent conversations with the King of Greece, who is being married today. Harold asked me to pass this information on to the Department; it is to be closely restricted. In general, the King has more or less repeated the offer for a settlement made by him to President Johnson; this was unacceptable to the Turkish Government.

Bruce Hutchison, probably the leading Canadian editorial writer and columnist, came to see me. He is a friend of Bill and Mary Bundy. I was much struck by his comments, the scope of his information, and the clarity of his thought. I spent an hour with Bill Bundy this morning, reviewing his conversations at the Foreign Office yesterday.

I lunched as Victor Santa Cruz's guest at the annual celebration of Chilean Independence Day given by the Anglo-Chilean Society at Grosvenor House. There

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were 400 to 500 guests. The Chairman of the organization, Lord Dundonald, made a short speech to introduce Ted Heath, who developed the theme of the friendly relations between Great Britain and Chile and his intention of increasing commerce between them. The response by Santa Cruz was, as has been true on previous occasions, something of a masterpiece of oratory. He speaks without any notes, with a consecutive train of thought, and with great eloquence.

John Kenney came to see me this afternoon. Peg and he are here for a day enroute to Tehran, where they will stay with their great friends, the Julius Holmes. John, who still has much influence in Democratic politics, is pleased with the selection of Humphrey as Vice President. He thinks Johnson will have an easy victory, unless things go utterly bad in Vietnam. Bundy little short of guaranteed earlier in the day that this will not happen, at least before the election. Bill Bundy was a wonderful selection as Assistant Secretary of State for the Far East area. He and his brother Mac are almost equally gifted.

Pauline and Philippe de Rothschild arrived this afternoon to spend tonight there at the residence. I dined with them, and with Diana Phipps. The Rothschilds came over to attend some family ceremony tomorrow morning, which means they have to get up at a quarter to six. They are going to Egypt for several months this winter, then on to India and the Far East. They have asked E and myself to join them in the spring in India, which we would like to do if it can be arranged.

Every day we receive in the office crank letters. I have a regular correspondent in Bristol, who sends in piles of trash. Two of the letters from others recently received are as follows:

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7, Montgrove Crescent,
Loughton, Essex.

14th September, 1964.

Dear Sir,

I am one of the Kennedy poor relations, more galling not because they have more money than they can possibly ever spend, but because I know that the Boston FitzGeralds have money too. I cannot swear to this but my Grandfather was cheated out of his rightful share of the FitzGerald money, that old Matriach who has just died my Great Uncle John Fitzgeralds wife, had most of the money, the Kennedys are a clannish clan, now out of all the Family here I went and married an American myself, a very obnoxious speciman, I have changed ny name which he bestowed on me via Poplar Registry Office, and reverted to the FitzGerald name, it belongs more to me than any of the other third Generation anyhow, my dear husband has never supported me or my Son, I am finding it impossiblt to obtain my freedom via a divorce and wondering who to spend my frustration on.

Three years ago I suffered a nervous breakdown having a brilliant mind which finally went under, under present stresses and strains enforced on we intelligensia, to wit the subversive activity of which we are all aware. Plus my dreadful marriage and his neglect resulted in breakdown, I am quite well, in my opinion, but short of cash. I am not working and it is all your,(American Government) fault. You see, Sir, I feel that the American Government should have taken over the support of my Son being the legal dependant of a U.S. Citizen, this was not done, and I now live on National Assistance in protest at the fact that our Government does not claim any money from you for the support of deserted dependants of U.S. Citizens, now I know that your Secretary is not very bright as I wrote to Dear Cousin Robert and pointed out,so I wonder whether you too will understand ? it is extremely doubtful.

Until our Government prevails upon your Government to support us,(deserted dependants) I shall stay out of work and claim National Assistance, I can always plead insanity.

I was going to write to the Newspapers and start a campaign about you, and also ask President Johnson to have you removed (I probably will anyhow) you see I do not approve of old men marrying women much younger than themselves and having children yet, whatever sort of children come from such a union. Of course you have money,this attracts the younger wife, I might tell you that I believe that I have the ear of President Johnson, I often write to him, so I suggest that you do something about the deserted families left here, I would give in more gracefully if I could only get my freedom from the Polish Pig, Robert Kennedy knowes full well that I want my freedom and he could easily have helped me but no, no answer. I am getting good and mad. I have put in my spoke as the Kennesys already know for various

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people, I can start on you. I only speak the truth mind.

Yours in friendship,
Norah FitzGerald. (Mrs)
ex Zakrzewski.

P.S. I doubt whether you will tell Robert Kennedy about this letter but if you do tell him I mean business. I have a deep grudge against the Kennedys over my Great Uncle John, my Grandfather and the late President whom I consider the Kennedys have not been loyal to. This is my opinion to which I am entitled. Now I need help, what is it going to be, I have told you how I will react to more neglect of my problems, which are all because I am still married to a punk whom I have not even seen for thirteen years.

HENDON [illegible]
SACRED HEART CONVENT
C-9-

Dec 15 1964

Your Excellency,

The nuns here let me know that the Pope has decided to excommunicate all those preventing me to go back to my husband & my family in U.S.A.

Will you please send this to President Johnson - also to the French Jaqueline Kennedy - who has

made me sign a [redacted]
document at Scotland Yard
saying I will always hold the
american that she was a
counter-spy for France
during last war - this except
to my husband & my family
as I required so — it was
for her allowing my return
to us & ending my work
by force in her orders, to the
Belgium Intelligence —
a statement very common
to war criminals! who always
pretends heros from their family!

[redacted]

[redacted]

3/ the document [redacted]
making an utter scandal
in the British Royal familly
for due to my requirement to
be free to talk to my
familly, their address
where stolen from me
and I am unable to correspond
n get news from them —
my my chance is via the
Queen of Britain and as I do
not like to disturb Her Majesty
the news are rare completely
an inhuman affair from an
uncivilised country who

[redacted]

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4/ pretend to be the most
human country in the world -
But of course when it is
to hunt a war criminal !!!
they do not mind hunting heros -
Cowardice & cruelty - because
usa words ! and a nation
not wroe to work for, you
should be ashamed —
no doubt President Kennedy
Was murdered his legal w/fe
did not liked my returns
publicity about me ! so she
had to get rid of him ! now she
will be ex-comunicate —
Sincerely, y. Georgette
Princess of England

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September 19, 1964 - Saturday

At the office. Lots of secret messages regarding the affair in the Gulf of Tonkin. The reports are contradictory. Judging from one, I observed to Dick Ericson that if there were any whales in the Gulf, perhaps they had been mistaken for ships. He told me, to my surprise, that there were whales in that sea area.

I lunched at the Grill Room in the Cafe Royal, one of the few remaining gaudy Victorian establishments in London. It reminds one of Maxim's, or the Restaurant Vefour in Paris.

I took Diana Phipps this afternoon on a tour of some of the chief country houses open to the public on the periphery of London. We went to Osterley, Chiswick, and Kenwood.

I had not been to Osterley since 1930. To my [redacted] regret, I learned that the much praised orangery no longer exists. The interior of the house is a superb example of Robert Adam's architecture, but almost too ornamented. A great deal of the original furniture is there.

Progress is being made on the repairs to Chiswick. Fortunately, a benevolent aged guardian affixed himself to us, and described for the first time in my experience what the original lay-out had been. The villa was used by Lord Burlington solely to display art objects, although there was one bedroom occasionally used by guests. Both Charles James Fox and Mr. Canning, Prime Minister of England, were said by him to have died in this room. What was called the Link, which is now being reconstituted, was in the nature of a wing that formed a connection between the villa and the house in which Lord Burlington actually lived. The latter was torn down many years ago. The park needs a great deal of attention; the statues have vanished from many of the pedestals, creating a forlorn appearance.

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Kenwood, which I had visited only once before, is surprising in that it is situated in a huge park within the city limits of London. It was given by Lord Iveagh, one of the Guinness Brewing family, with many fine pictures and much furniture, to the public. The exterior is in no way alluring, but the library is considered superlative.

Dined at Boulestin, near Covent Garden, another of the great Victorian restaurants. I always thought Boulestin's cookbook a great one.

Diana, a widow of 28, is a wonderful companion for such tours. She is Czechoslovakian by origin, and her family owned several of the great places in the old Austro-Hungarian Empire, one of which is now a museum.

September 20, 1964 - Sunday

I had a chance for the first time this morning to see something of the two new puppies, as yet unnamed. They are seven weeks old and completely beguiling. A pen has been constructed for them just off the terrace, where they yelp and gambol most of the day. The older dogs suffer them, but not gladly.

I went on another tour with Diana. We lunched at Terrazza on good Italian food, then visited Syon House, Orleans House, and Ham House.

I have never found Syon sympathetic, although its interior is probably the most gorgeous and exuberant ever designed by Adam. Again it is startling to see a great country place, almost surrounded by modern housing, still possessing duck ponds, cattle, sheep, and other reminders of rural conditions.

Orleans House is [redacted] in a state of almost complete dilapidation. The single room at one end of it was scheduled several years ago for restoration, but as far as one could see it through the windows, little or nothing has been done. It is one of the finest rooms in England; in scale and adornment it is equal to the best work of a similar kind by Gabriel.

Ham House is in through repair. It was built, I think, about 1637, and remained in the same family, often by collateral descent, until 1948, when the Tollemaches gave it to the National Trust. At the same time, the Victoria and Albert Museum bought the contents and left them there. Although many of the portraits are copies of the originals, most of the objects in the house date back to the 17th Century. I had not seen it for 25 years, when most of the rooms were shuttered. It is not a gay building, either outside or in, but it is exceedingly impressive and interesting.

We had a quick dinner at the Cafe Royal, then went to see "Goldfinger", the screen play from Ian Fleming's book. Although reviewers have been somewhat severe about this product, it seemed to me to afford as lively entertainment as one could wish. The most improbable things, especially of a mechanical nature, took place--such as an automobile with machine guns in its tail lights, a back seat ejecting apparatus, the compression of a car in a huge grinding machine which finally reduced one of the villains to a particle in the midst of a million pounds worth of gold bars. The story was that of the attempted theft by the criminal Goldfinger of the stock of gold in Fort Knox. Goldfinger, in American Officer's uniform, finally vanishes through the blown-in window of an airplane that was taking him and 007 to be congratulated by the President at the White House for saving Ft. Knox. This play is sure to be a great success; the reserved tickets are sold for the next twelve months.

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September 21, 1964 - Monday

John McCone arrived in London last night. He is to brief the JIC and British Cabinet members on the latest developments in satellite reconnaissance photography. I had a talk with him this morning in the office.

Mr. R. E. Daley, an executive of the Union Carbide Corporation came to see me with his wife. He is a friend of Jim Bruce; they are here on a pleasure trip which they are thoroughly enjoying.

I went to a lunch given by Rab Butler at 1 Carlton Gardens for McCone. The guests were:

Peter Thorneycroft
Hugh Fraser
Sir Harold Caccia
Sir Bernard Burrows
General Sir Kenneth Strong
Sir Dick White
Mr. J. N. Henderson
Mr. Ray Cline
Mr. Roosevelt
Mr. Cremeans
Mr. Walter Elder

Sitting between Caccia and Butler, I had conversations with both of them about the Cyprus and Malaysian questions. After lunch we all went to the Foreign Office, where John gave an excellent briefing. The advances made in photography from satellites are extraordinary. It is assumed that the Soviets probably have an equal capability; it is known they are exercising it over the United States, just as they know we are employing it over the Soviet Union and China on a grand scale. These orbits are from North to South; it is not yet practicable or economical to use this method for surveillance of Cuba.

After this satisfactory briefing, I went with John to see the P. M. He was in witty, relaxed form, and especially interested in discussing with McCone the

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problems of supersonic aircraft. The British are launched on an elaborate program with the French in this field. We are also finding many difficulties that must be taken into consideration in forward plans for such transport facilities.

Rab Butler came into 10 Downing Street as I left, and asked me to go and see Caccia in the Foreign Office, to discuss further with him what might be done in connection with our talks over the last few days about Mountbatten's interviews in Greece with the King. I had reported on this last Friday. Now they want me to send an amplifying message to the Department, saying amongst other things that Mountbatten will inform the King of his inability to participate further in such a colloquy. The King wishes to get a dialogue going again between Greece and Turkey, but feels that if the Greek Government were to make a direct approach to the Turks, the latter would reject it out of hand.

The British hope it will be possible for the Greek Government to devise proposals which could form a basis for negotiation with the Turks. They wonder whether the President or possibly Acheson, if they were to receive an approach from the King, would be prepared to make an attempt to get the negotiation between the Greek and Turkish Governments started up again. If so, the British would send a further message to the King, advocating his approaching the President with a request for his assistance.

The British are placing great emphasis on the secrecy to be attached to this affair. It is being closely held in the Foreign Office, and the British Embassy in Washington has not been informed about it.

Harold Stassen called me this morning from the airport, simply to give me a genial greeting. He was transferring over from an American plane to another destined for Prague, where he expects to spend a week on legal business.

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I spoke to the Fulbright students in the auditorium, about as follows:

Tonight, I dined with Lucky and Archie Roosevelt at the Garrick Club, with these guests:

Lady Jellicoe
Sir Harold Caccia
Sir Burke and Lady Trend
Mrs. Tiarks
Mr. and Mrs. McCone
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Ulmer
Mr. Elder
Mr. Cram

About 10:30, we went on to Tom and Fleur Meyer's flat in the Albany, where we met:

The Danish Ambassador
Mr. Maurice Macmillan
Miss Rosalind Russell and Mr. Frederick Brisson
Mr. Victor Borge and daughter
Mr. George Campbell, manager of Victor Borge
Mr. and Mrs. Ivanovic (Shipping)
Sir Harold Caccia
Mrs. Rhinelander Stewart
Douglas Fairbanks

I left for home just before midnight, while the amusing party was still continuing full blast.

September 22, 1964 - Tuesday

Brooks Hays, Special Assistant to the President, came with his wife to see me this morning. He is getting on in age, but still has a fund of good stories. Although a leading Baptist in Arkansas, he is on his way to the Vatican to call on the Pope.

Joe Wagner brought in Mr. Coote, his replacement, to see me.

I lunched with Bob Estabrook in the Newsweek-Washington Post offices at New Zealand House in the Haymarket. There were about a dozen people. We started at 12:45, and I left at 3:00 o'clock, after a lengthy question and answer period.

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Fulbright Scholars, Sept. 21, 1964

For many years I have thought that the most important activity of USIA abroad was the various Exchange Programs.

When in 1946 the now Senator Fulbright, then a member of the House of Representatives, sponsored the international exchange operation that bears his name, there was some opposition to it in Congress. Arguments were made, for example, that the Americanism of students coming to Great Britain would be corrupted as a result of association with British people and thought. The Rhodes scholarships were referred to as constituting part of an inspired scheme to influence Americans in favor of British Imperialism.

Fortunately, such vaporings had little influence. Currently in Great Britain there are 32 Senior Fulbright Scholars, and 104 Graduate Students, making a total of 136.

You have an almost unique opportunity to study the manners, habits, culture, and other manifestations of British personality and history.

I am sure you will take full advantage of your stay, and will so conduct yourselves in this host country that your sponsors will be justifiably proud of you.

How I envy all of you.

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Joe Harsch rode back with me to the office. He has been in London for NBC for eight years, and thinks it is almost time for him to leave. He is most helpful to the Embassy in many particulars; amongst others, he takes a keen interest in the Ditchley Foundation, of which I am Honorary Chairman.

We had a briefing in the auditorium this afternoon lasting over an hour, on the Comprehensive Country Programming System, a brainchild of Bill Crockett. To me, it all sounded highly theoretical; the result of interviews with our officers will be fed into a computer in Washington, which will then spew out its conclusions. After the initial team of four or five men have spent a month here, they will leave one of their number behind with a secretary, to brighten up the performance of our Embassy.

Bill Tyler called me on the telephone about this letter which I have just received:

Like Bob Bowie and Bill, I am oppo. d to action for action's sake. There seems to be a belief in some quarters of the State Department that once President Johnson is reelected he will want to make a reputation on his own through immediate innovations in American Foreign Policy.

I had dinner tonight at the Cafe Royal with Pam Berry. The Daily Telegraph is involved once more in a dispute with The Spectator; Ian Gilmour, proprietor of The Spectator, is suing the Daily Telegraph for publishing a report that Iain Macleod is about to be replaced by a Mr. Hutchison. There seems to be a fatality about the Gilmour-Berry relationship, originating in what Pamela considered an unjustified attack years ago on her father's memory. I spoke to Mollie Buccleuch, Ian Gilmour's mother-in-law on this subject this afternoon; she says The Spectator people are boiling angry.

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ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

SECRET
PERSONAL FOR THE AMBASSADOR

September 19, 1964

Dear David:

This is a Saturday morning letter stimulated in part by Bob Schaetzel's account of his informal talk with you last Wednesday evening. As I understand it, you expressed very strongly your views that we ought to take our foot off the European accelerator pedal and, while making clear our position on the principles governing effective Atlantic relations, leave it to the Europeans to work out when and how they propose to organize themselves into an entity which would constitute a basis for partnership.

During those four weeks away from the fuss and fever of Washington I had the opportunity to think things over and assess in my own mind the validity and the prospect of success of some of our policies. As a result, I am more than ever convinced that we have made a very great mistake over the last three years in trying to push Europe along one particular road, in spite of the fact that the conditions for success in this venture were obviously not present, and that by exerting such pressures we were tending to justify the suspicion (exploited but not originated by deGaulle) that what the United States is really after is an Atlantic framework within which Europe will be expected to play a predetermined part within predetermined limits only. I want to make it clear to you that I believe strongly in the broad lines

The Honorable
David K. E. Bruce,
American Ambassador,
London.

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and the goals of our European policy as defined in the key speeches by the President and other high government spokesmen. Of these speeches, that by President Kennedy on July 4, 1962, is perhaps the most noteworthy. What I am objecting to and regretting is the constant effort to give this policy a specific content in the immediate future by nagging and worrying and lecturing all and sundry in Europe or over here who we felt might be useful instruments for our purpose. Such an attitude was bound to create resentment and to cast doubt on our motives. Since our efforts were obviously destined not to achieve the desired result, they also cast doubt on our wisdom and maturity and, by inference, tended to justify deGaulle's thesis that America's interests in the organization of the West are not necessarily the same as Europe's.

Even now the lesson has not been learned, and there is still a lot of climbing up and down trees, and wheels spinning in a vacuum in the whole area of Atlantic relations. It is very hard indeed for some people to accept the fact that the best, indeed the only, policy which we should pursue in order to contribute to the creation of an Atlantic relationship which will serve our long-term national interests, is to leave it to the Europeans to work out the mode and manner and timing of their own organization. If they are convinced that the principles of our policy (interdependence and partnership) are in their long-term interests, they will so comport themselves as to create the conditions which such a mutual policy requires for its success. If they are not convinced of this, harrying them, telling them they ought to be, and excommunicating those who are not sufficiently responsive in our view, is certainly not going to make them change their minds. Moreover, the moralizing note of reprobation which is sounded from this side of the Atlantic with regard to those attitudes in the field of European unity which displease us is simply poison to our purpose and interest.

I am not advocating a negative policy with regard to our European relations. As you know, this is the area to which I am most attached and in which I believe

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TEMPLE UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19122

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

1979 OCT -2 PM 3:10

reply to: 25 Elm Ridge Road
Pennington, New Jersey 08534
September 19, 1979

Mr. Frank Machak
Chief of Documents and Reference
Division of Foreign Affairs and Reference Service
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Freedom of Information Request

Dear Mr. Machak:

This is a request under the Freedom of Information Act as amended.

I am requesting access, for the purpose of a scholarly book I am writing, of the diaries of David K. E. Bruce for the period 1951-1974 and any related records. I believe that the amended act provides that if some portions of the diaries are exempt from access to scholars, the remainder will be made available. It also seems to me that this request fits the category of "furnishing information which can be considered as primarily benefiting the public," and so I hope we can work this out, at last, with some efficiency.

As provided for in the amended Act, I will expect to receive a reply within ten working days. If some of the material has already been cleared, I'd appreciate a chance to look at that. My telephone number is 609-737-1950, at Temple University, 215-787-1802.

Sincerely,

Joan Mellen

Joan Mellen
Professor

FOI 7902932
(BRUCE DIARIES)
PART VII
JULY, 1964 - DEC., 1965
COPIES OF ONLY THE RELEASED DOCS (FULL + PART)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

FOI CASE NO. 7902932

OCT 13 1981

Professor Joan Mellen
25 Elm Ridge Road
Pennington, New Jersey 08534

Dear Professor Mellen:

I refer to your letter of September 19, 1979, requesting the release of certain Department of State documents under the Freedom of Information Act (Title 5 USC Section 552).

A search of files under the Department's control has resulted in the retrieval of six volumes or folders (Nos. 38-43, otherwise labeled part No. 7) of the diaries of the late Ambassador David K. E. Bruce covering the period from July 1, 1964, to December 23, 1965. After careful review, we have determined that 973 pages can be released in full and 81 can be released subject to excisions.

All the excised material has been determined to be properly exempt from release under Paragraph (b) (1) of Section 552 as currently and properly classified under Executive Order 12065 and authorized by that Order to remain protected in the interest of national defense or foreign policy.

Material from one document was excised as properly exempt from release under Paragraph (b) (2) of Section 552 which relates to internal personal rules and practices of the Department of State.

With respect to material denied or excised, you have the right to appeal this determination within 60 days. Appeals should be addressed to the Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520. A letter of appeal should refer to the Freedom of Information case number shown above.

Sincerely,

For the Deputy Assistant Secretary
for Classification/Declassification

Scott Gregg

for Thomas W. Ainsworth
Director, Mandatory Review
Bureau of Administration

APPEALS OF DENIAL OF ACCESS

(a) Review of an initial denial of access to a record under the Freedom of Information Act (5 USC 552), the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 USC 552a), or Executive Order 12065 may be requested by the individual who submitted the initial request for access. The review (hereinafter referred to as the appeal) must be in writing and should be sent certified mail to the Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs, Chairman, Appeals Review Panels, Department of State, 2201 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20520. The appeal should be received within 60 days of the date of the Department's refusal to grant access to a record in whole or in part.

(b) The time for decision on the appeal begins on the date the appeal is received by the Chairman, Appeals Review Panels. The appeal of a denial of access to records shall include any documentation, information and statements to support the individual's request for access and to refute the use of the exemption(s) cited in the Department's justification concerning the denial of access.

(c) The Chairman of the Appeals Review Panel or his designee and at least two other members of Panels designated by him shall constitute a panel to consider and decide the appeal; there shall be a written record of the reasons for the final determination. The final determination will be made within 30 days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal public holidays), unless for good cause shown, the Chairman of the Appeals Review Panels extends such determination beyond the 30 day period.

(d) When the final determination is to grant access to the record in accordance with the individual's request, the Chairman of the Appeals Review Panel shall inform the office responsible for the record of its decision. The Chairman shall then request the Information and Privacy Coordinator to notify the individual in writing of the Panel's decision to grant access and at the same time to inform the individual of the Department's regulations concerning access. The individual shall choose the means of access most convenient to her or him.

(e) When the final decision of the Panel is to refuse to grant an individual access to a record, the Chairman of the Panel shall advise the individual in writing:

(1) of the refusal to grant the appeal and the reasons therefor including the exemptions of the Freedom of Information Act, the Privacy Act of 1974, and Executive Order 12065 under which access is denied;

(2) of her of of his right to seek judicial review of the Department's decision.